The Bombay Gazette

No. 28,245—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1890.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES, OR STINGS PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

Larger 13½d. pots.

• Free from Animal Fat.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12		37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews,	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber,	29th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart,	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt,	20th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at Specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicle	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Walluschіng	3,800	550	21st Oct. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st October, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail punctually on the
ROUMANIA	3,387	T.R. Laird	8th Oct.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th September, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The following steamers will sail as under :—

S. S. "NYANZA," Captain Simons, has arrived here, and will sail for Zanzibar direct on WEDNESDAY, the 15th October, 1890.

S. S. "KILWA," Captain————, has arrived here and will sail for Zanzibar, Mozambique and Ibo, on FRIDAY the 10th October, 1890.

For Freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.

93, Bazar Gate Street, 27th September, 1890.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 349,½ High Holborn London, Eng.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 8th October.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 4th October, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvi, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m. on 5th October after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 3rd October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 9th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 10th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 7th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1890.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS. BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2,900	15th October.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	31st Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CLARET—				
Household*	10	0	5	8
St. Julien Medoc, (J. J. B.)	15	0	8	8
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30	0	……	
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50	0	……	
BURGUNDY—				
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30	0	16	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—				
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23	0	12	8
SHERRY—				
Dry Cadis	24	0	13	0
Amontillado	30	0	……	
Cardinal	35	0	……	
MADEIRA—				
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30	0	……	
PORT—				
Invalid's	24	0	13	0
Kinloch's Invalids'	13	0	16	0
CHAMPAGNE—				
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45	0	24	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—				
Normandin Maignen	30	0	16	0
BRANDY—				
Kemp's Fine Old	30	0	……	
WHISKY—				
Edina (Scotch)	24	0	……	
Old Head (Irish) ***	24	0	……	
Do. do. ****	26	0	……	
CHARTREUSE—				
White	……		3	0
Yellow	……		4	0
Green	……		5	0

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital £500,000
„ Subscribed and paid up ...£250.000

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THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—

to negociate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates) ;

to make advances on same ;

to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India : and to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

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No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

VALUABLE COFFEE ESTATES ON THE NILGIRIS.

The undersigned will offer the following well-known and first-class coffee estates for sale by auction in their Coonoor Office at 12 o'clock noon on 18th October, 1890.

LOUISIANA ESTATE.

About 10 miles from Coonoor near Kolacumbay consisting of 242 acres, of which 120 acres are planted with coffee and in bearing.

The estate is well found in cattle, tools &c, and is in good order. There is a good bungalow, cattle shed and pulp house.

Crop estimated at 10 to 12 tons.

LOWER TIGER ROCK ESTATE.

Two miles from Coonoor on the ghaut containing 60 acres of coffee in bearing and a large number of fruit trees yeilding a yearly income.

Well found in buildings and admirably situated for the supply of manure, Crop estimated at 8 to 19 tons.

The estate is in good order.

TUDOR VALLEY ESTATE.

Situated on the Nilgiris beyond Kolacumbay about 14 mile from Coonoor consisting of 94 acres of which 80 acres are planted with coffee, in full bearing and in first-rate order The estate is well supplied with buildings, cattle, tools &c.

From season 1882-83 to 89-90 the average crop has been 25 tons.

Owing to the very heavy crop of last year the ensuing crop will be about 8 tons—but prospects of a bumper next year.

For farther particulars apply to

T. STANES, & Co.,
Coimbatore.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order, and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

REDUCED PRICES.

BEST ENGLISH SADDLERY.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have just imported another Consignment of Saddlery from the well-known Makers, Messrs. ASHFORD & WINDER, at the following Reduced Prices :—

	Rs.	a.
PELHAM BRIDLES—Plated or covered Steel Buckles, no Bit; Reins ⅞ and ¾ inch	9	0
Do. do. Pony, no Bit	8	0
SNAFFLE BRIDLES—1 inch Reins, plated or covered Steel Buckles; no Bit	7	0
Do. do. for Pony ¾ in. Reins; no Bit	6	8
WEYMOUTH BRIDLES—⅞ and ¾ inch Reins, plated or covered Steel Buckles; no Bits	11	0
Do. do. Pony; no Bits	10	8
Spare Nose Bands for Horses	2	0
Do. do. for Ponies	1	12
KNEE CAPS—Kersey, with Leather Fronts, per pair	5	8
Do. Leather, padded with Felt	5	0
STIRRUP LEATHERS—1⅜ inch, Improved Buckles	6	0
Do. do. 1¼ inch, ordinary	4	0
Do. do. 1 inch, Racing	3	8
SPUR LEATHERS—Black or Brown, straight or swelling	0	12
SADDLE CLOTHS—Panel Shaped, Grey, Fawn or Blue Rs. 4 and	5	4
SADDLE GIRTHS—Best Cord	4	4
Do. do. Plated Raw Hide	5	8
Do. do. Regulation	6	0
Do. do. do. superior	9	8
Do. do. White, all Wool	3	0
Do. do. do. superior	5	0
Do. do. Pony, Blue or White	4	4
Do. do. FitzWilliams, White, Blue or Fawn	7	0
Do. do. do. superior	9	0
Do. do. Pony do.	6	8
SURCINGLES—Woollen Wove	2	12
Do. Leather	3	4
BODY ROLLERS	7	0
DRIVING REINS—Brass Buckles, Single Rs. 9-8; Double	20	0
REIN-HOLDERS—Patent Leather	3	0
WHIPS—Gent's Riding or Jockey Raw Hide, Whalebone, and Cane, E.-P. Mounts Rs. 6 and	3	0
HUNTING CROPS, on Braided Gut and Malacca, Stag Handle, E. P. and Silver Mounts Rs. 6 to	21	0
Do. do. Ladies' do. Rs. 7-8 to	12	0
RIDING CANES—Best Malacca, E.-P. Mounts	3	12
Do. do. do. Silver Mounts	6	0
CHOWRIES, or Riding Canes, with Fly Switch do.	10	8
Gent's RICARDOS—E.-P. Mounts, Stag Handles	11	0
LADIES' TWIGS, or RIDING WHIPS, with Ivory and Leather Handle, E. P. and Gold and Silver Mounts from Rs. 6-4 to	33	0
WHIPS—Single or Tandem, best Lancewood. Tandem, Gig, Buggy and Tonga, with Leather, Whalebone and other Handles, Brass, E. P. and Silver Mounts, a large assortment from Rs. 6 to	24	0
WHIPS—Sockets, Patent Leather	2	0
Do. do. do. E.-P. Mounts	2	12
BUSH OR AUSTRALIAN SNAFFLE BRIDLES—One inch Reins, very strong, complete with Bit, useful for the Districts	8	4
HEADSTALL BRIDLES—One inch Reins, with Halter Strap and Bit complete	6	0
WATERING BRIDLES—Complete with strong tinned plated Bit	5	0

	Rs.	a.
HEAD COLLARS—With non-corrosive Links and Buckles	2	8
Superior do. do.	5	0
Do. do. for Pony	3	0
CRUPPERS—Round Dock, covered Buckles	2	0
MARTINGALES—Flat Leather covered Buckles, Nickelled Rings	3	0
Do. Round do.	5	8
Do. Running do.	3	12
RINGS for above per pair	1	0
MARTINGALE, with Hunting Breast Plate, covered Buckles and Plated Rings	7	0
PLAIN HUNTING BREAST PLATE	5	0
HOLSTER STRAPS—Brass Buckles per pair	2	0
SPURS—Hunting, improved Rowels, Steel and Plated, long, medium, and short Necks	4	8
Do. Military Box, Steel with patent Boxes	6	8
Do. do. Brass do.	7	0
Do. do. Dress, Plated	7	0
Do. do. do. with Dummy Rowels	7	0
Do. Regulation Jacks, with Chains & Straps	7	0
Do. do. do. Brass do.	7	0
Do. Ladies'	4	0
Do. Racing, Steel or plated, long or short	3	4
Do. Trousers, Black Japanned	3	0
Do. Trousers, Skeleton Heel with Boxes	4	8
Spare Boxes, Maxwell's Patent	3	0
Spare Regimental Steel Spur Chains	1	0
BITS—Best Tested Steel—		
Do. Pelham, plain or twisted Bars	8	8
Do. Snaffles do.	6	0
Do. Chain Snaffle do.	6	0
Do. Curb or Weymouth, plain with Bradoon	8	8
Do. do. do. Sliding Bar	10	0
Do. Polo, superior	9	0
Do. Chifney and without Roller mouth	11	0
Do. Bradoon, Horse or Pony	2	0
Do. Liverpool, Horse or Pony	10	0
Do. Wilson's Snaffle do.	3	0
Above for Ponies, same prices.		
Greyhound Starters	12	0
Do. do. superior, improved	22	0
DOG SLIPS	4	8
Do. improved	8	0
DOG COUPLES—Steel Chains, with Brass Centre Swivel	4	0
DOG COLLARS, in Leather, Nickle Chain, solid White Metal, &c. As 10 and	4	8
PRESSED CURRY COMBS, 6 Bar Stout, no Handle, can be used on either side each	0	8
Do. do. per doz.	5	8
Do. do. superior	0	12
Do. do. per doz.	8	8
Spratt's Patent Curry Comb	1	0
HUMANE CURRY COMB, will not scratch, tear or punish the most tender-skinned Animal	1	4
Do. do. per doz.	13	8
HORSE SCRAPERS—Double Handles	2	4
NEW MARKET BANDAGES—Superfine Cotton per set.	4	0
WHIP CORD—Brown, per hanks, As. 2 per lb.	4	8
Do. do. Assorted Colours „ „	4	0
GAME CARRIERS	3	8

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PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glace Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
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PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

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CALCUTTA.

KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
LIVERPOOL.

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A CHOICE selection the latest NOVELTIES in Shapes and Patterns.

THE NEW ASCOT SCARF.

For Knot, or Pin, Rs. 1-12 each.

THE FOUR—IN—HAND.

For Large Knot, or Pin, Rs. 2 each.

THE NEW KNOT SCARF.

Black, Fancy and Self, from Rs. 2-8 each.

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For Knot, Bow, or Ring, from Re. 1-8 each.

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Will Tie, Knot, Bow, or Ring, Rs. 2-8 each.

RICH SILK SQUARES.

Club Colours, Rs. 7-8.

SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All the Latest Novelties, from Rs. 3 each.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	„	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	„	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	„	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	„	550
Bijau Cottage full Compass	„	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	„	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	„	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	„	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	„	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.

A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.

Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.

Send a post card to

DRUMMOND AND CO., Bangalore.
AGENTS WANTED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

THIS FRIDAY NIGHT 3RD OCTOBER, GRAND GALA NIGHT.

For the Benefit of the Rink Employes. Events as follows:—

One Mile Race	Four Lap Race.
Half Mile Race	Half Mile (to previous non-winners.)
Rink Boys Race	Rink Challenge Polo Match.

Admission: Gentlemen, Re. 1; Ladies, Free Passes.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, 4th October (Last Night of Opening). LADIES' INVITATION PARTY.

Secure your Passes early as only a limited number will be issued.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LABOURDONNAIS, are hereby informed that she will discharge her Cargo on Monday, 1st instant in the Prince's Dock. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON.,
Agent.

Bombay, 31st August 1890.

LOST.

TREACHER and COMPANY, "Limited," SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1981, standing in the name of F. W. FLETCHER. Any person in possession of the same will be good enough to return it to

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1890. Byculla.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that (in accordance with the Resolution passed, at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 29th September, 1890), Half-yearly TWENTIETH DIVIDEND, for the period ending 30th June, 1890, at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share, WILL BE PAID to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 30th September, 1890, on production of Share Certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on or after MONDAY, the 6th October, 1890, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, except on Mail days.

Per pro JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
F. W. SHAW,
Attorneys to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement appearing in the local newspapers, that Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will on the 3rd instant, SELL by order of HAJEE EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA, certain landed property situate at Worlee, on account of Mr. HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA and HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA, Notice is hereby given that by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 1st day of August, 1888, executed in my favour, the property described as lot No. 6 in the said Advertisement, has been, together with certain other property mortgaged to me.

I lately filed a suit in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, against the said Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina and Hajee Adam Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina and Joshi Bhimjee Hariram in respect of the said mortgage and a Decree was passed in my favour, in the said suit, on the 10th day of June, 1890, by which the said mortgage in my favour was held good and valid. The amount due under the said Decree is still outstanding and due to me on the security of the said property.

Notice is therefore hereby giving to all intending purchasers of the said lot No. 6, that if not withstanding this Notice they purchase the said lot, they will do so, subject to my claim against the said property in respect of the said mortgage, which mortgage was much anterior in date to the alleged mortgage in favour of the said Mr. Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria.—Dated this 2nd day of October, 1890.

દામજી ચાગપર,
i.e., DAMJEE CHAGPAR.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on 1st October, 1890, at Annas 10 per Shilling:—

	Rs.	a.
BIOGRAPHY.		
Rulers of India (Dupleix); by Colonel Malleson C.S.I.	1	10
HISTORY.		
Switzerland (Story of Nation); by Mrs. Lina Huq and Richard Stead	3	2
FICTION.		
Adventures of Roderick Random; by Tobias Smollett 6 vols.	24	0
An Ocean Free-lance; by W. Clark Russell	1	4
Born Coquette; by The Duchess, Author of "Molly Bawn" &c.	1	10
Demos, a Story of English Socialism; by George Gissing	1	10
Duchess Frances; by Sarah Tytler	1	4
Irish Diamonds	0	10
Life's Morning; by George Gissing	1	10
Not by Bread Alone; by the Author of "The Occupations of a Retired Life"	2	4
No Choice, a Story of the Unforeseen by Rev. T. S. Millington	3	2
They have Their Reward; by Blanche Atkinson.	3	12
Tales from "Blackwood," No. 10	0	10
Up North in a Whaler; or Would He keep His Colours Fly; by Edward A. Rand	2	4
Young Oxford Maid; by Sarah Tytler	2	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Habits of Good Society, a Handbook of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen	1	10
Household Dictionary of Medicine, Preventive and Curative; by Frederick Rufenacht Walters M. D., Lond	4	12
Miscellanies from the Oxford Sermons and other Writings of John Henry Newman, D.D.	2	4
Riding for Pupils, by a Pupil, with 60 Illustrations; by Edwin J. Ellis	1	0
POETRY.		
Flower and Leaf, their Teachings from the Poets, selected an arranged; by Estelle Davenport Adams	3	2
Poets in the Garden; by May Crommellin	4	12
SURPLUS UNUSED BOOKS AT 8 ANNAS A SHILLING.		
Biographical and Critical Essays, reprinted from Reviews, with Additions and Corrections; by A. Hayward, Esq., Q. C., in 2 vols.	6	0
Charles George Gordon (English Men of Action) by Colonel Sir William F. Butler	1	4
Edmund Yates: His Recollections and Experiences; in 2 vols.	6	0
Havelock (English Men of Action); by Archibald Forbes	1	4
Henry the Fifth (English Men of Action); by the Rev. A. J. Church	1	4
Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, including an Autobiographical Chapter, Edited by his son Francis Darwin, in 3 vols.	12	0
Life and Times of General Sir Edward Cecil, Viscount Wimbledon; by Charles Dalton, F.R.G. S., in 2 vols.	6	0
Lord Clive (English Men of Action); by Col. Sir Charles Wilson	1	4
Lord Lawrence (English Men of Action); by Sir Richard Temple	1	4
Memoirs of Madame De Remusat, 1802-1808. Published by her grandson, M. Paul De Remusat, in 2 vols	4	0
Military History of the Campaign of 1882 in Egypt; by Col J. F. Maurice, Royal Artillery.	3	12
Monk (English Men of Action); by Julian Corbett	1	
My Autobiography and Reminiscences; by W. P. Frith, R. A., in 2 vols	16	0
Our Viceregal Life in India; Selections from My Journal, 1884-1888; by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, in 2 vols.	12	0
Peterborough (English Men of Action); by William Stebbing	1	4
Some Experiences, of a Barrister's Life; by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, in 2 vols	4	0
Strange Voyage; by W Clark Russell	1	4
Wellington (English Men of Action); by George Hooper	1	4
Whitaker's Almanack for 1890	1	4
William Dampier (English Men of Action; by W. Clark Russell	1	4
SECOND-HAND BOOKS in good condition at As. 6 per shilling.		
Allan Quatermain; by H. Rider Haggard	2	4
Basilisk; by H. Pottinger Stephens	0	12
By Devious Ways and a Barren Title; by T. W. Spright	0	12
Captain Trafalgar; by William Westall	0	12
Disappeared; by Sarah Tytler	0	12
Daisies and Buttercups; by Mrs. J.H. Riddell	0	12
Fettered for Life; by Frank Barrett	0	12
Gritchen; by "Rita"	2	4
The House of Rimmon; by Jeanie Gwynne Battany	0	12
Heart's Delight; by Charles Gibbon	0	12
India Re-Visited; by Edwin Arnold, M.A.	2	12
Life of Queen Victoria; by G. B. Smith	0	6
Mary Anerley; by R. D. Blackmore	0	12
Mr. Punch's Parliamentary Portrait Gallery	0	6
Primrose Path; by Mrs. Oliphant	0	12
Reigning Favourite: by Annie Thomas	1	8
Some one Else; by B. M. Croker	0	12
To Call Her Mine; by Walter Besant	0	12
Thomson Street Poker Club, with 40 Illustrations	0	6
Under Two Flags; by Ouida	0	12

N. B.—Complete Catalogue of Books now ready.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th.
Full particulars in Monday's papers.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3.
Other Prices as usual.
Plan at Soundy and Co. Ld.,

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS AND HIPPODROME OF PERFORMING ANIMALS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
SATURDAY, the 4th OCTOBER, at 9 P. M.
IN THE MAMMOTH PAVILION
ON THE ESPLANADE OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

Greatest Attraction of the Season. Talented Gymnasts, Acrobats, Jugglers, Equestrians, Comical Manœuvres of Trained Horses, Dogs and Monkeys. Also inimitable Clown Pony.

FUN! FUN!! BY THE CLOWNS.

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Box (to hold four) Rs. 16; First Class Rs. 3; Second Class Rs. 2; Third Class Rs. 1; Gallery Annas 8.

Children under 12 years half price, except Gallery.

Tram Cars will run after the Performance.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 9 p.m., and AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 3-30 p.m.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for the SALE of Messrs. BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY which has become so well known everywhere. For prices and terms apply to

D. P. BATHA & Co.
Sole Agents.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Acts VI. of 1882, and VI. of 1887 and of the PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, (in liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that at EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the Shareholders of the People of India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Mungesh Senoy Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 8th day of September, 1890, at 3 p.m., and on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1890, at 3 p.m., the following Special Resolutions were passed and confirmed unanimously.

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Khimjee Lukhmidass and Allan Frederic Turner, be appointed Liquidators, with a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on all monies realized.

ખીમજી લખમીદાસ,
i.e. KHIMJEE LUKHMIDAS,
ALLAN F. TURNER,
Liquidators of the People of India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in liquidation).
Bombay, 2nd October, 1890.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on the THIRD MONDAY, in October 1890 at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the ADMISSION of CANDIDATES to the APOTHECARY CLASS of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Department.

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age, of healthy constitution, physically fit for military service, and of good character. They will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

3. In cases where, from unavoidable circumstances, an original extract or certified copy from a baptismal register cannot be produced, an affidavit before a Justice of the Peace by the next-of-kin of the candidate, or other person in a position to swear to the candidate's age, must be submitted.

4. Each candidate must prepare in his own handwriting a descriptive roll in the subjoined form, which, with the certificates mentioned in paragraph 2, must be submitted to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, at least ten days before the date of the examination:—

Descriptive Roll of a Candidate for the grade of Military Pupil in the Subordinate Medical Department of Her Majesty's Indian Army, Bombay Establishment, desirous of appearing before the Examination Committee to assemble at Bombay.

Name in full.	Age.		Parentage.	Where born.	Father's name and rank.	Parentage of father and mother.	Where educated.	By whom recommended.	Character.	Remarks.
	Yrs.	Ms.								

I hereby certify that the above roll is in my own handwriting, and that I am not aware of any physical disability which would disqualify me for the service.

NOTE.—Endorsement same as heading. To be prepared on half a sheet of foolscap.

5. Candidates possessing the qualifications required by paragraph 2 will be examined in the following subjects:—

ENGLISH.—Handwriting; Dictation.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—The outlines of the Histories of England and India; the elements of Physical and General Geography.

MATHEMATICS.—

ARITHMETIC.—The four simple rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

ALGEBRA.—The four simple rules; Proportion; Simple Equations.

EUCLID.—First Book.

VERNACULAR.—Colloquial.

The examination will be conducted by means of written papers in all subjects except the vernacular, which will be *viva voce*.

6. Successful candidates will be designated, "Military Pupils," and will be sent direct to the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and educated at Government expense. They will not be attested or gazetted.

7. They will undergo a training in the Grant Medical College for four years, after which period, if reported qualified, they will be attested and gazetted into the Subordinate Medical Department and transferred to a military hospital for duty.

8. Military pupils will receive the following monthly rate of pay—Rs. 26-4, with rations, furnished quarters, bedding and clothing, and books and appliances for study.

9. In the event of a military pupil failing to pass the periodical College examinations or misconducting himself, he will be removed, and all certificates to which he would otherwise have been entitled will be withheld.

10. A military pupil desirous of relinquishing his studies can only do so with the sanction of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay and after refunding the whole amount of stipend received by him as a pupil.

11. Subordinate medical officers under three years' service will not be permitted to resign the service, except on refunding the aggregate amount of salary received up to date in addition to that received during college training.

By Order.

B. B. GRAYFOOT, Surgeon.
Offg. Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Town Hall, 1st February, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STABLE REMOVED.

MR. ALI BIN AMER, the well-known Importer and Dealer of Arab and Persian Horses, begs to inform the Public that he has REMOVED his STABLE from Bellasis Junction Road to RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA, Gentlemen and Officers are cordially invited to visit his Stable, as there are many High Caste Arab Horses consisting of Racers, Charges, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies well worth inspection.

Also some 1st class fresh shipment of real Bedauin Horses are expected here weekly by every Mail Steamer arriving from Busreh.

HAND BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha together with appendixes and a copious index."

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.............................. Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE MINNESOTA PRIZE-TAKER potatoe is large and of fine flavour is packed in boxes of 35 seers net, and delivered at any Railway Station in the Bombay Presidency at Rs. 7-4 the box. Address, THE BERENAG TEA CO., KUMAON, N. W. P.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

ANSONIA CLOCK CO.'S new Consignment of CLOCKS in great variety suitable for Drawing, Dining and Office rooms, Travelling, &c., none can compete in Cheapness of their prices and great reduction will be allowed to wholesale purchasers. JEHANGEER C. COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadow Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

JUST TO HAND.—A large stock of Cloth and Leather bound Scrap Albums, from annas 15, Postage Stamp Albums, from Annas 15, Leather Writing Desks, &c, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

NUMEROUS are the grateful dyspeptics who thank Mr. Motivala for his valuable DINNER PILLS whereby they have been cured of their distressing ailments. For certificates of such cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 6 annas per phial.

IRISH LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS—A further shipment now received at most favourable rates; Size 24 in. by 42 in. per doz Rs. 10-8; a superior make with fancy crimson border size 26 in. by 48 in. per doz Rs. 15.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LOST.—LIGHT HORSE CARTRIDGE BELT, between Fort and Malabar Hill, on 1st October, P. BYRNE, Tamarind Lane.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Calcutta, TWO CLERKS for Cash and Correspondence. Portuguese preferred. Starting salary Rupees Twenty with Board and Lodging. Apply to "A. B.," care of this Paper.

TIVOLI BEER, "Non Plus Ultra," Eagle Brand. In WHITE GLASS BOTTLES. Fresh Supplies EVERY FORTNIGHT. Rs. 22 Cases of 4 doz. Quarts; Rs. 16 per case of 4 doz. Pints. WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Meadow Street.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW with one storey at Vesawa Sea-shore, Station Andheri. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to PESTONJEE DOSABHOY KARANI, Fort, Frere Road.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WANTED—An Experienced SHAMPOOER for Turkish Baths in Colombo, DAWSON, 1, Baillie St., Colombo, Ceylon.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

BANJOES, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS and all Musical Instruments. The largest, best selected and most moderately priced collection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J." care of this paper.

FOR SALE, stylish TURN OUT, a pair of Young bay ARABS, Landau, and English HARNESS in good order. APPLY to, J. M. S. Middle Colaba, behind the Post Office.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 1; Postage, 4 Annas.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

A LADY wishes to recommend a GOOD HOME for INDIAN or DELICATE CHILDREN in Cornwall. Very healthy situation. Where a relative of her has been carefully and well looked after. References to be exchanged, "N. R O." care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co, 55, Parliament St. London.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE new patent PHOENIX with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 6 Metal Tunes and 24 Steel Reeds Rs. 50, with Case complete.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY, 47, Esplanade, Bombay. Their ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co. Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P." care of this Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira:—It is most efficacious. W. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building Fort Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Captain A. C. CLARK, LLOYDS SURVEYOR has been REMOVED THIS DAY, from No. 10, Meadow Street to No. 75, APOLLO STREET, opposite the Old Secretariat Buildings.

Bombay, 30th September, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will not be RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS incurred by his wife, MARY FIDO.

JOHN F. FIDO.

Bombay, 1st October, 1890.

NOTICE.

WOODHOUSE and Co., of MARSALA, have THIS DAY, APPOINTED PHIPSON & Co., their SOLE AGENTS for India.

Marsala, 11th September, 1890.

In the Matter of the "Honourable BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY Trust Settlement, 1872."

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I (whilom NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY) the only son of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Esquire, C.S.I., late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, deceased pursuant to the provision in that behalf contained in the above Trust Settlement and as the person entitled thereunder to the Residue of the annual income of the Trust property have as from the 13th day of September, 1890, assumed and taken upon myself and intend to use in all deeds and writings signed and to be signed by me and on all other occasions the name of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy alone in lieu and stead of Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy heretofore used by me and I do hereby expressly authorise and require all and every persons and person, bodies, politic and Corporate and whomsoever it may concern to refer to my name, at all times to designate, describe and address me by the name "Byramjee Jeejeebhoy" and by that name only. In witness whereof I the said declarant have hereunto set my hand at Bombay this 1st day of October, in the Christian Year 1890.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
now
BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Signed and delivered at Bombay aforesaid this 1st day of October, 1890 in the presence of

HORMUSJEE SHAPURJI, J. P.,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, on behalf of the Government of India, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM and for certain other works in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of a WET BASIN in H. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and the site of the proposed work may be inspected, and particulars of the work, Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification (Rs. 3) obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer of the work, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, SATURDAY, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on Saturday 11th October 1890, when they will be opened. A deposit of Rs. 3,000 earnest money, in currency notes, must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of India, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

This cancels previous advertisements calling for Tenders for the DAM only.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Bombay.
Bombay, Dockyard, 12th September 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of the Government of India for DEEPENING the DUNCAN DOCK in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans of the Dock and the Dock itself may be inspected and Contract papers, Rs. 3 each, obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer., Dockyard Division, between 11 and 5 daily, Saturdays excepted.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned at the undermentioned address until 12 noon on SATURDAY, 25th October, 1890. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 earnest money, in currency notes must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the contract; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of India who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Bombay.
Bombay, Dockyard, 24th September, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO NERAL, AND KHANDALLA AND LONAULI ON SATURDAYS, AND FROM LONAULI AND KHANDALLA AND NERAL TO BOMBAY ON MONDAYS, DURING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1890.

THE Public are hereby informed that on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, the fourth of October, and on every succeeding SATURDAY AFTERNOON until the twenty-ninth of November inclusive, the Train which will

Leave Bombay at .... 15-0 will be run on
To Neral arriving at 17-18
To Khandalla arriving at .... 19-13 and
To Lonauli arriving at 19-30

And that on MONDAY MORNING next, the sixth of October, and on each succeeding MONDAY MORNING until the first of December next, inclusive, a train will

Leave Lanouli at.............. 6-50
Khandalla at.................. 7-7 and
Neral at...................... 9-4
And will arrive in Bombay at. 11-0

These Trains will stop at some other of the principal stations for which see the Special Time Table exhibited at Stations.

First, Second and Third Class Passengers and their Luggage will be booked by these Trains.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 30th of September, 1890.

THE MOFUSSIL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 (Forty) per Share will be PAID, on and after MONDAY, the 6th October, 1890, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 27th day of September, 1890, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 18, Rampart, Row, 30th September, 1890.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

THE TRAIN SERVICE on the Southern Mahratta Railway will be ALTERED on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1890, and TRAINS will ARRIVE at and LEAVE HOTGI and GUNTAKAL JUNCTIONS as under:—

Stations.		Time.		
Hotgi	Dep.	10-25		
Bijapur	Arr.	15-40		
	Dep.		7-30	
Gadag	Arr.		18-15	
	Dep.		21-54	8-0
Bellary	Dep.		5-30	16-45
Guntakal	Arr.		7-45	19-25

Stations.		Time.		
Guntakal	Dep.	8-30	20-15	
Bellary	Dep.	11-5	22-55	
Gadag	Arr.	18-22	6-6	
	Dep.		7-50	
Bijapur	Arr.		18-35	
	Dep.			9-0
Hotgi	Arr.			13-48

On and after the same date the Through Train Service between Gadag and Hotgi will be abolished and Trains will run between Hotgi and Bijapur and Bijapur and Gadag as shewn above.

Trains on the Poona Branch will be slightly altered. The Mixed Trains which arrives at Poona at present at 3-55 will arrive at 0-51 and connect with the G. I. P. Mail from Madras to Bombay. The Mixed Train from Miraj to Belgaum will leave at 12-10 instead of at 10-0 as at present.

The Through Trains between Poona and Mysore remain unaltered.

For Fares and other particulars, see Time Bills.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 25th Sept. 1890.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock," 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per doz. qts.

PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto. 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.

SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrarta, Cadiz. 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.

CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.

CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Boardeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.

HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 " (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.

WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co, Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.

WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness. 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

10 Per cent. Special Discount on account of Exchange.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

HOT WEATHER SEASON.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

OWING to the increased demand for Rooms, the Proprietor has

REMOVED to LANOWLI WOODS
TO THE
LARGEST UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW

In the neighbourhood. Open all round.—Excellent view, being situated on the top of the Hill. Rooms large and airy. Excellent table. Many of the Rooms being already engaged for October and November, please apply early for terms, &c., to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

NEW SEASON'S CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

NEUBERG'S OWN.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS. The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to secure.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000		Per 100	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22	0	2	8
Do. No. 1	19	0	2	2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20	0	2	4
Do. No. 1	18	0	2	0
NONPAREIL (without straw)	15	0	1	12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000		Per 100	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
REGALIAS	25	0	2	12
PREMIERS	25	0	2	12
LONDRES	22	0	2	8
FAVORITAS	22	0	2	8
CONCHAS	18	0	2	0
PRINCIPES	18	0	2	0

NEW STOCKS OF COROMANDELS, FLOR DE JAVAS, AND REAL BURMAHS

Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS."
Convenient, Portable and Unbreakable.
Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3 each.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 588,075.
REST .... " 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months.............. 5 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL........................ $8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND.............................. $5,482,127·20
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking.
Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
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New York.
Hamburg.
Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco.
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39A, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........................£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..............................£466,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,

9, APOLLO-BUNDER,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE.

CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration.

EXECUTE ANY WORK
in Sculpturing and decorative branches.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

to be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	907½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	155
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	515
Brool's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	408	250	..	Rs. 20	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,025xd
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	500xd
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	450
Hengoll Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	160
Khangaum	210	450	450	54	410xd.
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	65
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	447½
Munmar M.	1,800	250	all	Rs. 15	150xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	97½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	380	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	500
Serab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	1,000		60	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	..	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,590	1,000	all	20	435
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	2	60
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	670
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	855
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	885
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	520
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	575
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	410xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	820
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	935
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	770
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	535
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	555
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164x..
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	820
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9½pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,125
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	590
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	.375
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	575
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	290
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	645
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	620

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	100
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	37
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,480
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	800
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	18
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	135
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	362xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,025
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	12½
Western India Flour	...	..	..	..	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 20-12
China Leaf	„ 20-10
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„ 20-6 nom.
Do. Old	„ 20-6 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 20-5
English Sovereigns	„ 18-6
Do. Dragons	„ 13-5
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 106-7
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 106-10
Sycee Silver	„ 105 nom.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
New Pachora Manufacturing Company, 4-30 p.m.
Oriental Progress Union, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Swimming Club, Annual General Meeting, 9 p.m.
St. Patrick's Club Concert, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Labourdonnais (s), from Aden ; Nizam (s), Hongkong ; and Mecca (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Nadir (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Lalpoora (s), Rangoon, &c. ; and Maple Branch (s), Karachi.

Theft at the Skating Rink.—Mr. W. B. Stokes reports the theft of property, valued at Rs. 60, from the Skating Rink, on Wednesday last.

Oriental Progress Union.—A public meeting, in connection with the Union, will be held this evening, at 5-30 p.m., in the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao, when Pandit Nityanand Brahmachari will deliver a lecture on "Ishwara." Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, M.D., will preside.

Theft at the Government Telegraph Office.—Mr. G. M. Robinson, Superintendent, Government Telegraph Office, reports the theft of two white Rampore shawls and a black felt hat, valued in all at Rs. 73-8, from the verandah of his private room, on the second floor of the building, on Wednesday last.

Accident on Boardship.—A stevedore's labourer, named Seerpa Moraree, employed on board the s. s. Maple Branch, lying in the Prince's Dock, was severely injured on Wednesday last, while in the hold of the vessel, by being crushed between iron rails. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Calcutta Visitors to Bombay.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chunder Mohun Ghose, Judge, Calcutta High Court, and Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, ex-Judge, Calcutta High Court, arrived in Bombay on the 1st instant by the Jubbulpore mail train, and are staying at Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, as guests of Mr. Goverdandas Goculdas Tejpal.

Parsi Charities.—At the *Oothamna*, or third-day's funeral obsequies, held in memory of the late Mr. Ruttonjee Dorabjee Adenvala, the following sums were subscribed by his nearest relatives :—From the funds of the deceased, Rs. 1,000 ; by his widow, Rs. 1,000 ; Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Rs. 850 ; Mrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Rs. 300 ; Mr. and Mrs. Dorabjee Dinshaw, Rs. 700 ; Mr. and Mrs. Pestonjee Dinshaw, Rs. 300 ; other relatives, Rs. 195—total, Rs. 4,345. This money has been distributed among various charitable and religious institutions.

The Polo Tournament.—There will be a game at 4-30 this afternoon. A slate will be hung on the tree, on which gentlemen should write their names in order of arrival. The first eight names down will start playing, and so on. Both white and coloured jersies should be brought. There will be a meeting of the stewards of the polo tournament in the Gymkhana Pavilion, at 6-15, this evening, immediately after the polo, when the ties will be drawn, and any other business discussed.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Bhau Ghanasham, Revenue Patel of Nandurbar, in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been convicted under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Ganu Patel Dharma Patel, late Revenue and Police Patel of the village of Pachapur, Taluka Bhiwndi, in the Thana Collectorate, having been convicted under section 43 (*f*) of Act V. of 1878, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

The Disturbances at Goa.—A correspondent writes :—The widows and orphans of those who were killed at Margaum, waited upon his Excellency the Governor-General, praying for relief and redress, but received no satisfactory reply. The Chief Justice and the Advocate-General received them with the kindness their forlorn position demanded, and promised to do justice as far as it lay in their power. The wounded soldiers in the hospital are suffering from injuries received from stones and sticks, and not one of them appears to have received molestation from any explosive substance.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 2nd Glo'ster Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Lancers	Trial by Jury	D'Albert.
Valse	Jeunesse Doree	Waldteufel.
Selection	Her Majesty's Ship Pinafore	Sullivan.
Valse	Wein Weib and Gesang	Strauss.
Aria	Torquato Tasso	Donizetti.
Galop	Wirr-Warr	Faust.

Obituary.—It is with regret we learn of the early and sudden demise of the wife of Dr. E. F. Underwood. The deceased lady, who was but 24 years of age, had been only three years in India. By her gentle deportment and many social attributes she had won numerous friends, who testified their appreciation and grief by attending in large numbers to pay their last tribute of respect to her (all sections of the community being represented), both at St. Thomas' Cathedral, where a mortuary service was held by the Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer Lewis, and also at the Sewree Cemetery, where, at the conclusion of the church ritual, Mr. Lewis delivered a touching and eloquent address, referring to the many good qualities which characterised the deceased lady.

A Funeral Anniversary.—The commemoration of the death of the late Archbishop Porter took place yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, the Bishop of Poona officiating at the Requiem Mass. The anniversary was on the 28th ultimo, but that being Sunday, the service was postponed. After the celebration of the Mass, followed the Libera and Absolution, by the choir and priest respectively, the bishops, priests, and deacons with lighted candles forming round the catafalque. Mozart's *Dies Irae* was the chant, the priests of St. Mary's and St. Xavier's assisting in the choral service. The organist of the Cathedral, Mr. Ignatius De Almeida, presided at the organ. The parish was largely represented, the place being literally crowded. The confraternities and sodalities of boys and girls were also present. This evening, at half-past 6 o'clock, the Bishop of Poona will conduct the Benediction of the Fourteen Stations of the Cross. The service is to be in English.

Death of a Rao Bahadur.—A correspondent writes :—The death of Rao Bahadur Mukhundrao Ramchundra took place yesterday, at his residence, in Kandewadi, after a very short illness. He was only fifty-eight years old, and attended to his business up to the last day. He served Government in the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and retired from the service about ten years ago, after having been rewarded with a handsome bonus and pension. Some of the magnificent public buildings such as the High Court Unive,rsity Buildings, Rajabai Tower, and the Elphinstone College were erected under his immediate supervision. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon him by Government as a mark of personal distinction for his meritorious services. He was a Justice of the Peace, and a Fellow of the Bombay University. He was a gentleman of advanced views but of retired habits, and spent most of his time at his favourite country seat at Bassein. He leaves a large family and numerous friends.

Heavy Sentence for Theft.—Inspector Greyhurst yesterday, charged Rajanna Ellapa *alias* Hunmanta Jhiva, against whom there appeared a register of five prevous convictions, upon two separate charges of theft, before Mr. Richardson, the one in respect of three *dhoturs*, valued at Rs. 5, the property of Rama Sayajee, stolen from his residence, at Cammateepoora 10th street, on the 29th ultimo ; and the other in respect of one *dhotur*, valued at Re. 1, the property of Ramchurn Matadyal, stolen from his residence, at Carnac Road, on the 30th ultimo. On the theft being reported to the police, on Monday evening last, a Mahomedan, named Adamkhan Baboo-khan, was arrested on suspicion, at the Chore Bazaar, with three *dhoturs*, in his possession, which he said he had purchased from a man at that bazaar, but whom he could not point out. On the following day this man Adamkhan Babookhan pointed out the accused at the same bazaar, while endeavouring to dispose of another *dhotur*. He was arrested, and subsequently the two complainants identified the *dhoturs* as their property, Rajana Ellapa, on pleading guilty to both the charges, and also admitting his several previous convictions, was sentenced to an accumulated term of three years and eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Friday, 3rd October, 1890.
8-30 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons.)

HIGH COURT JUDGES DIFFERING IN OPINION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KHANDU WALAD BHOWANI.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. B. Baker, Sessions Judge of Nassik, who, in July last, convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced him to death. Mr. B. A. Bhagvat appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering judgment on the appeal, said :—We have now received the medical evidence called for in our order of the 19th August. It is to the effect that the death of the deceased was not caused by the blows struck by the accused ; and that those blows, moreover, were not likely to cause death. They probably, however, stunned the deceased. Death was really caused by injuries from burning when the accused set fire to the deceased's shed. It was not merely accelerated by the burning. Reading the medical evidence with the accused's confession I have no doubt that the accused beleived the deceased to be already dead when he set fire to the shed. The accused admits that he struck the deceased with the intention of killing him. In intention, therefore, he was a murderer. But on the evidence such as it is, it must be found that the striking did not amount to murder. It was, however, an attempt to murder. The accused must also, I think, be taken to have set fire to the shed in order to remove evidence of the murder which he thought he had committed, though he himself does not give any such explanation of his conduct. By setting fire to the shed, however, he actually caused death ; and the question in this case, arising with reference to the definition, contained in Section 299 of the Indian Penal Code, is whether he set fire to the shed with the intention of causing death or with the intention of causing such bodily injury as was likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that death was likely to be caused by the act. As I am of opinion that the accused thought, when he set fire to the house, that the deceased was already dead, I cannot hold that the act of setting fire to the shed, by which the death was caused, was done with such intent or knowledge as is contemplated in section 299 of the Indian Penal Code. It is not as if the accused had intended, by setting fire to the shed, to make the deceased's death certain. I do not believe that that was his intention. If that had been the case, I should have no difficulty in upholding the conviction. I would, therefore, alter the conviction to one under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code ; and as hurt was caused, I would sentence the accused to transportation for life. As Mr. Justice Parsons does not concur in this opinion, the case must be laid before another judge under section 378 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. Justice Parsons said :—I am unable to agree with my learned colleague that the offence of which the accused is guilty, is only attempt to murder. In my opinion, it is murder. The accused, with the deliberate intention of causing the death of his father-in-law, gave him three blows on the head. He then took the body, put a deal-box under its head, and set fire to the hut in which it was. The result was that the father-in-law, who had not been killed but only stunned by the blows, was burnt to death. My learned colleague holds that the accused is not guilty of murder, because when he set fire to the hut, he thought that his father-in-law was dead, and his object in setting fire to the hut was apparently to remove evidence of crime, and not to make the deceased's death certain. Assuming that this mistake of fact, if it existed, would be a valid plea in defence of the accused, I am of opinion that such evidence as there is on the record is sufficient to warrant this supposition of change of intention. It is true the accused says that, immediately after he dealt the three blows, his father-in-law died, and fell down on the ground, but he does not say that he in any way satisfied himself that he was actually dead or even that he thought that he was dead, still less does he say that his intention in setting fire to the hut was to conceal his crime. He does not say what his intention was. This being so, I think the presumption of law is that, in all that he did, he was actuated throughout by one and the same intention. There is no evidence or proof of any change therein. There is then the intention of the accused to cause death, and there are two acts committed by him which have caused death—acts so closely following upon and so intimately connected with each other that they cannot be separated and assigned, the one to one intention and the other to another, but must both be ascribed to the original intention which prompted the commission of those acts, and without which neither would have been done. In my opinion, the accused, in committing those acts, is guilty of murder. The murder was a very deliberate, cold-blooded, and brutal one, and I would confirm the sentence of death. As, however, we differ as to the actual offence of which the accused ought legally to be convicted, the case must be laid before another judge. I may add that, if the offence is held to be only attempt to murder, I agree with the sentence Birdwood, J., proposes for that offence.

The bench being thus divided, the case was referred for decision to the Chief Justice.

Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, in giving his opinion, said :—It is to be regretted that the attention of the surgeon was not drawn to the statement of the prisoner that he struck the deceased three blows, two of which were on the ears, and that he was only questioned as to the probable consequence of the wound on the back of the head. Having called for and seen the stick with which the blows were struck, I think there is but very little reason for doubting, more especially as the deceased was a leper in a feeble state, that the blows proved fatal, as the accused himself says was the case. But assuming that the deceased would not have died from the effects of the blows, I agree with Mr. Justice Birdwood that as the accused, I cannot doubt, believed he had killed his victim, there would be a difficulty in regarding what occurred from first to last as one continuous act done with the intention of killing the deceased. Under the circumstances, I think the offence should be held to have been only the attempt to murder, and that the sentence should be transportation for life under section 307.

The Court annulled the conviction recorded by the Court of Sessions under section 302 of the India Penal Code, and convicted the accused of the offence of attempt to murder, punishable under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, and of causing hurt in such attempt, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

October 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Judgment.

674—Conroy and B—Haji Abdool Rahiman Haji Allarackia vs Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Tar Mahomed and others.—Payne, G and S.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

676—Chalk, W and S— Rutnajee Sowjee and others vs R P Nixon and others—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

677—M H Khan—Runchordas Amthabhoy vs Maneck-lal Gordhundas Goonderia—Ardesir, H and D.

CRICKET.

RAJKOT GYMKHANA *vs.* RAJKOT HIGH SCHOOL.

A match was played on September 25 between the Rajkot Gymkhana and the Rajkot High School on the Gymkhana ground, which resulted in a brilliant victory for the High School by 145 runs. Mr. Cowasji, having won the toss for the High School, elected to take the field. Mr. Manilal Motichund was very successful with the ball for the High School, and took the wickets of Major Morse, Madhu, Mr. O'Shea, and Lieut. Twiss, who contributed 6, 11, 7, and 9 runs respectively. Lieut Henderson, who made a good stand and scored 26 runs, fell to an easy catch. Messrs. Pearson, Beaman, C. S., Thompson, and Fenner, and others, added 26 runs to the total. At the fall of the last wicket the score, with extras, stood at 96 runs. Col. Hancock, the Gymkhana crack, did not put in an appearance. Messrs. Shivlal and Manilal compiled 99 runs for the Rajkot High School. The captain of the High School team ran up 27 on the board. Messrs. Cowasji, Tribhovun, Shivlal, Revashanker, Harilal, and Kerson added 66 runs between them. Mr. Bawamian for the High School has won a bat this season from the Rajkot Gymkhana. At the fall of the last wicket the High School team had put together the fine score of 241 runs.

The Khan of Lalpura, who was summoned to Kabul in connection, it is believed, with the proposed railway survey, has arrived safely at Kabul. He took about 20,000 rupees with him, it is said, for presents.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Irritability.—No part of the human machine requires more constant supervision than the nervous system—for upon it our health—and even life—depends. These Pills strengthen the nerves and are the safest general purifiers of the blood. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness, and mental apathy yield to them. They relieve in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and regulate alike capricious appetites and confined bowels—the commonly accompaying signs of defective or diminished nerve tone. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually fall into a nervous and irritable state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Bazaar Gate Street, Mr. Udeshankar Raghunathjee, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following Directors' report was submitted :—

Your directors beg to submit the balance-sheet and the audited account of profit and loss for the year ending 30th June 1890. This is the third year's report since the company began to run steamers. The statements show a loss of Rs. 12,986-3 in the ordinary work, and Rs. 14,565-7-5, the balance of the damage expenses of the s. s. Hindoo recovered from the underwriters. The directors regret that they have not been able to show profit in any of the three years' accounts ; but at present, having given the s.s. Hindoo on charter, to ply on the Zanzibar coasts for the next year, at a monthly hire of Rs. 7,125, they can give a probable assurance of showing profit in the ensuing year's account. As stated in the last year's report, the agent's commission had not been paid. The coals were contracted for, and the sub-agents' commissions had been reduced, and consequently a natural question arises why that surplus had not turned this year's account into profit, and therefore the directors deem it here expedient to explain. Respecting the big items, there has been a gain of Rs. 6,000 in coals on an average, and Rs. 4,584, the amount of the agents' commission not paid ; and thus there has been a saving of about Rs. 10,500 in this year's expenditure, in comparison with the last year ; but on the other hand there has been an increase of Rs. 2,700 in interest ; Rs. 2,000 in insurance premium ; Rs. 1,300 in wages; and Rs. 4,584, the loss in Jeddah account ; making an aggregate sum of about Rs. 10,584 ; and the causes thereof are quite natural. The steamer being damaged the company was obliged to remit monies for repairs in August 1889, and the insurance claim was settled in March 1890, and thus the interest of that sum detained for that period increased the item. Insurance in the last year was for £10,000 only for a time, and in this year it was for £12,000 first, and afterwards for £14,000, and that increased the insurance premium. The steamer's laying up in the harbour in monsoon increased the item of the wages. Again, the steamer being detained for two months and five days for repairs, the hire received was less, nearly Rs. 9,000, and that resulted in the Jeddah accounts' loss. The directors hope that you will give full attention to all these explanations. The principal causes of receiving Rs. 14,565-7-5 less from the underwriters out of the damage expenses are as under:—Rs. 4,142-14-10 were taken off because, as a rule, the underwriters make a deduction of one-third out of the amount of repairs of a ship built within the limits of the United Kingdom until after eighteen months from the date of the original register. Rs. 922-5 and £185-8-9 were taken off, because as per rules of the underwriters, certain items of the expenses, amounting to the above sums should be borne by the owners of the steamer. Rs. 3,070-0-4 were taken off, because the policies were for £14,000, and the full value of the steamer written therein was £15,000, and thus on an average Rs. 3,070-0-4 were taken off for that £1,000. In place of Mr. Dhanji Mawji, deceased, Mr Odhavji Korji has been appointed a director, which appointment is submitted for your approval and you are to appoint an auditor for the next year. The other director, Mr. Karsandas Kalianji, retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. The directors, moreover, beg to submit that there being no daily business of the company at present, the office expenses have been totally dispensed with until necessary. Any casual business occurring will be performed by the agents with their own staff.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. Mr. Karsondas Kallianjee, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director ; and the appointment by the board of Mr. Odhavjii Korji as a director was confirmed. Mr. Sadanand Jugonnath Passat was appointed an auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 75 ; and the customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE OLLIVANT MEMORIAL FUND.

His Highness Aga Mahomed Shah Aga Khan	200
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I.	100
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.	100
Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq.	100
Grattan Geary, Esq.	100
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.	100
The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani	100
The Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C. I. E.	100
Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq.	100
S. D. Sassoon, Esq.	100
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Esq.	100
Fazulbhoy Visram, Esq.	100
Adumjee Peerbhoy, Esq.	100
Ellapa Balaram, Esq.	100
Rehemoobhoy Allana, Esq.	100
A Parsee	100
Muljee Bhuwanidass Barbhaya, Esq.	100
Messrs. Hurkisondass and Bhugwandass Nurotumdass	100
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq.	100
Damodur Thakersey Mooljee, Esq.	100
Vundravundass Purshotumdass, Esq.	100
Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett, Esq.	100
Dadabboy Hormusjee Dubash, Esq.	100
The Hon. Sir C. Sargent, Kt, Chief Justice	50
Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt.	50
Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq.	50
A. M. Gubbay, Esq.	50
R. D. Setna, Esq.	50
Sorabjee Framjee, Esq.	50
Rahimtoola Khairaj, Esq.	50
K. M. Heeramaneck, Esq.	50
Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., C. S. I.	50
Madhowdass Goculdass L. Pasta, Esq.	51
Abdula Meherali Dharamsey, Esq.	50
L. Crawford, Esq.	50
Nowrojee Manockjee, Esq.	50
Rienzie Walton, Esq.	50
Ardaseer Framjee, Esq.	50
E. B. Carroll, Esq., M. I. C. E.	50
Hajee Abdool Hoossain Shirazee, Esq.	50
Damodur Tapidass, Esq.	50
Hormusjee Shapurjee, Esq.	50
F. W. Stevens, Esq., C. I. E.	50
Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Esq.	50
Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Esq.	50
Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, G. G. M. C.	50
Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Esq.	50
Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Esq.	50
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.	50
Oomer Jamal Vuyani, Esq.	50
Shaik Essa Bin Khalifa, Esq.	50
Tribhovundass Vurjeevundass, Esq.	50
Bhaishunker Nanabhai, Esq.	50
Messrs. Merwanjee and Byramjee	50
W. C. Clerke, Esq.	35
The Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. Telang	25
Budrudin Tyabjee, Esq.	25
Col. G. Merewether, R. E.	25
Dr. Framjee D. Divecha, L. M. & S.	25
The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik	25
Mirza Hoosain Khan, Esq.	25
Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali	25
Hiralal Tribhovundass, Esq.	25
Jugmohundass Vundravundass, Esq.	25
Hassumbhoy Visram, Esq.	25
Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, Esq.	25
M. M. Bhownuggree, Esq., C. I. E.	25
Khan Bahadur J. D. Wadia	25
Messrs. Burjorjee Pallonjee Mehrji and Brothers	25
H. W. Barrow, Esq.	21
James W. Smith, Esq.	20
Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Esq.	15
Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq.	15
Tribhovundass Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Esq.	15
Messrs. Rughunath N. Khote, C. I. E., and Eknath R. Khote	15
N. G. Chandavadkar, Esq.	10
K. N. Kabrajee, Esq.	10
Maneckjee B. Dadabhoy, Esq.	10
Purshotumdass Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Esq.	10
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq.	10
Dr. E. F. Underwood, L. M. & S.	10
Jehangir Dosabhai Framjee, Esq.	10
Shantaram Narayen, Esq.	10
Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Esq.	10
Gowswami Shri, 108th Shri Girdharijee Maharaj Tikait	10
N. J. Dady, Esq.	10
Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, G. G. M. C.	10

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Sept. 30, was 407, giving a death-rate of 21·25 per annum per thousand, as against 27·91 in the corresponding period of last year, and 27·97, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 113 died from fevers ; 58 phthisis ; 34, diseases of the nervous system ; 56, affections of the respiratory organs ; 17, diarrhœa ; 14, dysentery ; 26, stillborn ; 42 old age and debility ; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 20 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Brahmin, 15 ; Bhattia, 3 ; Hindu of other caste, 207 ; Hindu outcaste, 29 ; Musalman, 91 ; Parsee, 13 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 11 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 8 ; Negro-African, 4 ; other and unknown races, 1 The total number of bireths was 355 as against 334 the corresponding period of last year, and 312, the average over the past five years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Maple Branch, 1,734 tons, Captain A Anderson, cleared yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

The Indian Marine steamer Lawrence and Turret-ship Magdala entered the Government Dock yesterday.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

The French Mail steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain R Schmitz, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Crole, Mr Crole, (Junior) Mr Raf Gustave, Mr Link, Mr Baner, Mr Legres, Mr Verand, Mr Goldsmith, Mrs Bragson, and 63 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

The P and O Co's steam-ship Nizam, 1,615 tons, Captain C Gadd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—October 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	1911	Worfolk	B	F Muir & Co.
„ Calder	400	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co
„ Rheinfels	1723	Weber	K	Glade & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Bray	M	H Cassum & Co.
„ Kerbela	1452	Templeton	N	B I S N Co.
„ M. Branch	1735	Anderson	P	J Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Roumania	2207	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Bormida	1493	Garazzo	4	F Bozzoni
„ Venetia	1609	Gadd	6	P & O S N Co,
„ Oriental	939	Forbes	10	B I S N Co
„ Nyanza	1421	Simons	15	Ebji Shewji

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Labourdonnais (s)	Schmitz	Aden.
	Nizam (s)	Gadd	Hongkong, Sept 13.
	Mecca (s)	Shepherd	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
;	Nadir (s)	Mason	Calcutta, &c.
	Lalpoora (s)	Stone	Rangoon, &c.
	Maple Branch (s)	Anderson	Karachi.

The steamer Calder, Captain Fairweather, obtained her port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Graham, for Dunkirk.
„ Kapurthala, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
28	Arratoon Apcar s	Spence	Hongkong, Sept 13.
	Wardha s	Stevenson	Bombay, Sept 17.
	Arab s	Newey	Port not mentioned.
	Galgate, ship	Watson	Mauritius, Sept 4.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28.—Steamers Palamcotta and Culna.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.
30 Secundra s …… Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.
29 Rudesheimer s …… Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 2.

From Glasgow.

City of Dundee s—2 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co ; 2 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 177 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

Wistow Hall s—200 kegs chemicals, Ker, Tarruck and Co.

From Liverpool.

Clan Graham s—10 cases soap, T Sumsoodin.

Roumania s—3 cases books, Sunder Pandurung.

From London.

Rosetta s—4 cases Spanish port, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 40 cases port, &c., Eduljee Bezonjee.

Henzada s—5 cases soap, D R Dady and Co.

Kerbella s—135 casks chemicals, John Fleming and Co.

Pekin s—8 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer, and Co.

Maple Branch s—28 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 25 cases portwine, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 13 cases medicine, provision, &c., Sodder and Co ; 23 cases oilmenstores, D Burjorjee ; 25 cases oilmenstores, S Heptoola ; 55 drums vegetable oil, Walter, Nutter and Co ; 64 cases papers, S A S Dawood ; 13 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 35 cases castor oil, and 25 cases Epsom salt, H Moolji and Co.

From Antwerp.

Henzada s—4 hogsheads brandy, D. Dadabhoy.

Rheinfels s—200 kegs salammoniac, C. Ramjee.

Kangra s—10 cases brandy, R. Ramchandra and Co.

Govino s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Maple Branch s—60 cases slate pencils, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 150 cases window glass, The Bombay Co ; 25 cases window glass, A M Ebramjee ; 60 cases window glass, E Moortuza.

From Hamburg.

Rohilla s—2 hogsheads brandy, S B Fraser and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 2.

For Liverpool.

Roumania s—78 bales wool, H. M. Abha.

For London.

Assam s—1 case woollen shawls, David Sassoon and Co.

Kerbella s—14 bales hides, H. Jamall ; 999 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

For Antwerp.

Rheinfels s—405 cwts groundnut cake, Glade and Co.

For Marseilles.

Roumania s—375 cwts copra, Tod, Durant and Co ; 1,500 cwts groundnuts, and 750 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Philadelphia.

Roumania s—265 cwts mustarseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee.

For Calcutta.

Ellora s—199 bales cotton, R Luchmundas.

For Hongkong.

Venetia s—90 cwt cloves, F M Chinoy ; 8½ cwts khismis; M Dawoodbhoy ; 39 cwts khismiss, P F Talati ; 6 cwts ivory, L Chuttoo ; 195 cwts khismiss, Quan Lun Eaoo.

Bormida s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 40 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co ; 458 cwts raisins, P F Talati ; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 105 cwt raisins, A Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 262½ cwts raisins, 43 cwt cloves, and 8 cwts olibanum, Yue Lun Ching.

For Shanghai.

Venetia s—45 bales twist, Sorabjee, N Talati and Co.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 35 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co.

For Yokohama.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 50 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 15 bales twist, Framroze Rustom Papa.

For Kobe.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 125 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranjee and Co ; 10 bales twist, Framroze Rustom Papa.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 30.

Bell, Lieut, Bo, R A, off leave, from Cashmere.

October 1.

Lugard, Major, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.

October 2.

Sandbach, Lieut, Bo, 2nd R Lanc Regt, on duty, from Deolali.

Luckhardt, Col, Bo, Comy Genl, on duty, from Poona.

Nickalls, Lieut, Bengal, 17th Lancers, on leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—October 1.

Parkinson, Captain, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, to Burmah.

Willoughby, Lt-Col, Bo, 3rd Q O Cavy, off leave, te Poona.

October 2.

Beddaes, Lieut, Bo, 2nd R Dubn Fusls, off leave, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 3rd October 1890.

1. Arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 7th instant, at 8-30 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend, as well as N.-C. Officers and Volunteers.

There will be sword-drill for officers, who are requested to bring their swords.

3, Extract from Battalion orders by Colonel H Collingwood, Commanding 2nd Bn. Gloster Regiment.

Colaba, Bombay, 19th September 1890.

No. 2294.—Sergeant-Instructor J. Dollin, Unattached List, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been permitted to extend his period of army service to comp 12 years with the colors.

Bombay Light Horse.

4. There will be a general meeting of the above Corps at the Chamber of Commerce at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 4th instant, for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant. All members are requested to attend.

5. The Colaba Range will be available on Saturday, the 11th, and not the 4th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 3rd October 1890.

1. It is notified for information that the Drill Season, 1890-91, will commence on Saturday next, the 4th October, when the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-30 p.m. punctually, and be conveyed in a steam launch to "Oyster Rock," Fort, where drill will take place at the 10" and 12-5" R. M. L. Guns. Dress—Uniform and helmets without ball, badge or chin-chain.

2. There will be gun drill at Head-Quarters this evening at 6-30.

3. It is notified for information that the District Tactical and Field Rifle meeting has been amalgamated with the local meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association. The matches of the former will commence on the 11th November, and entries will close on the 15th October. The revised Prospectus can be seen at Head-quarters. The rules of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association will be adopted.

4. Members are requested to apply to Head-quarters for their arms and accoutrements.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 1st instant :—No. 176 Gr. John Steele, posted to No. 4 Sub-division.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 2.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Major R S Simpson, Staff Corps ; and Col G C Sartorius, C B, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Lieut J A Houison-Craufurd, Staff Corps, five months, medical certificate ; and Sub-Condr J Collinson, Ordnance Dept, four months, medical certificate.

The following Native promotions are made with effect from the 23rd Sept 1890 :—5th Bombay Infantry.—Jamadar Ram Pratkar to be Subhedar and Qr Mr Havaldar Dharmaji to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Subhedar Balaj Powar, pensioned.

Second Lieut J H Dickson, Royal Lancaster Regt, Probationer, Bombay Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate :—Sub-Condr T Carroll, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned Medical officers having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeons-Major :—Surgeons C G W Lowdell, H B Briggs, M B, W P Carson, M B, and A S Faulkner, F R C S.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Rao Bahadur Dayashankar Jivanlal and Rao Bahadur Nathu Nanabhai are appointed to be substantive Third and Fourth Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, respectively, during the period of Mr. Maganlal Bapubai's employment in foreign service.

Capt. M T Lyde and Col A M Philips respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Assist Political Supt, Savantvadi.

Judicial Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr T S Hamilton, on his return to duty, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat until further orders ; Mr C G W Macpherson, CIE, on being relieved by Mr Hamilton, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar during the absence on furlough of Mr J L Johnston, or until further orders ; and Mr T Hart-Davies, acting Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in addition to his own duties, from the date of Mr Johnston's departure on furlough until relieved by Mr Macpherson, or pending further orders.

Major H R D Thomas, 1st Bombay Lancers, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, in addition to his own.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments until further orders :—Mr. E H Moscardi to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur ; Mr Dayaram Gidumal, on being relieved by Mr Moscardi, to act as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Shikarpur ; and Mr T Hart-Davies, on being relieved by Mr C G W Macpherson, C I E, at Dharwar, to act as Assist Judge in the Surat District for the Broach Collectorate.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. T Hart-Davies with all the powers of a Dist Judge within the portion of the Surat Dist in the executive charge of the Collr of Broach, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Broach.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr. Hart-Davies, to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Surat Sessions Division, and further to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magistrates of the Broach Collectorate.

Captain H D M Minchin, Station Staff Officer, Ahmednagar, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar, in addition to his military duties, vice Capt J Davies, transferred to the Political Dept.

Capt H D M Minchin is also appointed a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Ahmednagar.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Capt J Davies, acting Sixth Assist Political Resident, Aden, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to invest Capt J Davies with all the powers conferred or conferrible on a Magistrate of the First Class.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Satara with the functions of a Dist Court under the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T Walker, C S, to act as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Raghwendra Bhimrao Desai, Magistrate of the Second Class in the Sholapur Dist, is invested with powers to try cases under the Opium Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Mr Miankhan Humidkhan the powers conferred or conferrible by or under the said Code of the Second Class.

Azam Purhshottam Harri Bhatwadekar, Head Karkun of taluka Erandol in the district of Khandesh, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Surgn H P Dimmock, Supt of Mahabaleshwar in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn H P Dimmock to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

Capt G W Mitchell, 14th Bombay Infantry, Station Staff Officer at Bhuj, is invested with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Capt G W Mitchell is also invested, within the limits of the Cantonment of Bhuj, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits, the value of which does not exceed two hundred rupees.

Revenue Department.

Mr H L Harvey, C S, Assist Collector, Kanara, is allowed, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six months.

Educational Department.

Privilege leave for forty days is granted to Rao Saheb Kashinath Narayen Sane, Depy Educational Inspector, Thana Sub-division.

It is notified that Mr. Ramchandra Venkatesh Gadre, B A, received charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspr, Nasik Sub-division, on the 12th inst.

General Department.

H E the Governer in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Shridher Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M A., to act as a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for the purpose of examining candidates in Sanskrit during the absence on leave of Dr P Peterson, or until further orders.

Public Works Department.

Mr P Reynolds, M. Inst. C E., Executive Engr, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for six months on urgent private affairs.

Mr P J Fitzgibbon is appointed to act as Executive Engr, Thana, during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur K G Desai, or until further orders.

By Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to issue to Mr. Atmaram Chimnajee Gadkari a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Nasik District.

By the Commissioners.

Central Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered on public grounds :—Rao Saheb Narayen Vishwanath Bhat from Peint to Sinnar in the Nasik District ; and Rao Saheb Naro Bhaskar Sahasrabudhe from Sinnar to Peint.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF BETEL NUTS, TEA, BENZOIN, RAW DAMMER, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Khadak (in insolvent's shop), by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and in re Memon Haji Sidick Hubib Boojwala, an insolvent, consisting of betelnuts, tea, benzion, scale weights, mehta-boxes, old sago, maithi, raw dammer, old dates, gunny, &c.,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a collection of choice and well grown plants in tubs and pots consisting of varieties of rare ferns, crotons, laurels, stephanotis, lilies, caladinnes, &c. the property of A. C. WALKER, Esq., Solicitor.
Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, close to the *Times of India* Office, a quantity of office furniture, a large size Chubb's patent locks safe 33" by 33" by 27" on stand, &c.; also household furniture of a gentleman consisting of sofas, chairs, dinning table, single almyras, glassware &c.
The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the valuable and handsome new designed blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, a sweet toned Cantante Resonante College pianoforte by Rose and Co., rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, rich oil-paintings, choice garden plants &c., the property of the Rev. St. Clair Tisdale.
The property of a gentleman—
1 handsome Vis-a-Vis Victoria.
1 „ glass fronted brougham.
1 „ miniature office brougham.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
15 cases prints,
2 „ white jacconets,
34 bags Plaster of Paris.
46 boxes W. and A. Gilbey's castle brand spirits, consisting of brandy, old tom, gin, whiskey, rum, cherry, brandy, &c., in quarts, and pints.
34 boxes D. Mallette and Co.'s 1, 2, and 3 star brandy, in quarts and pints.
12 cases Pilsener beer.
7 boxes claret.
38 „ table wine, in quarts and pints.
A number of silver articles, consisting of necklaces, brooches, bracelets, solitaires, card cases, cigar and cigarette cases, match-boxes, card stands, paper knives, photo frames, &c.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Shah Magan Gunput—
P—15-19—5 bales bleached yarn, ex s.s. Branksome Hall.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Hajee Dada Aba, ex s.s. Tiflis.
701—1—1 cases 200 doz. pocket knives.
On account of the concerned—
1 cases 49 tins saffron.

AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 handsome light victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road, next to the late Theatre Royal Building, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture made to order, platedware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, oil paintings, carpets, eight light K. O. argand lamp, &c., the property of Mr. DORABJEE NOWROJEE DAVUR.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT WAREE BUNDER ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sivaliaram Ganoojee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of June, 1889.
All that piece of ground with two ranges of chawls or dwelling-houses standing thereon one of which consist of 3 compartments on the ground floor and one upper story and the other of 7 compartments situate at Wari Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, and fronting on the north side of the said Wari Bunder Road, and admeasuring 20 feet in length, and 100 feet in breadth and bounded on the east by the property of Ithoba Hunmunta, on the west by a drain, on the north by a vacant piece of land belonging to the Fazundar and on the south by the said Wari Bunder Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale appliocation may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Market Lines, next to the Salvation Hall, Boree Bunder, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Lieutenant G. PENSTONE, of the Grand Arsenal.
The property will be no view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, Gas works, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, D. B. B. L. gun, Singer's Sewing Machine as stand, photographic camera, bronze table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, carpets, hinks table and hanging lamp, choice garden plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. WHITE, Esqr.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LAND AT CHIMBOOR IN THE SUB-DISTRICT OF SALSETTE.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Thacker Kallianjee Kessowjee, and on account and at the risk of Sadanand Essoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of September, 1886.
All those several pieces of land, and also waste or varkas land, together with several kinds of trees and plants standing thereon, situate in the village called Chimboor, in the registration district of Tanna and sub-district of Salsette, formerly as well as now in the possession or occupation of the said Sadanand Essoba, admeasuring in all 51 acres and 25½ goonthas or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Premjee Purshotum, and on the west, north and south by the open vacant ground of several persons, and the said land is assessed at an annual assessment of Rs 127-1-6.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, close to R. Ditmar's Lamp Depot on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. and follow[illegible] days, at 1 p.m. each day, the surplus stock-in-tr[illegible] of M[illegible]s. Favre, Leuba and Co., consisting of wall clocks and time-pieces, table clocks and time-pieces, French gilt clocks, marble clocks, regulator and fancy clocks, carriage clocks and time-pieces, marine chronometers &c., &c.
Gold Jewellery, consisting of bracelets, brooches, earrings, chains, plain and jewelled ring, charms, necklets, pencils, tooth and ear picks, signet rings, sleeve links, studs and solitaires, jewelled and plain scarf rings, jewelled and plain ladies' lockets, gentlemen's lockets, &c.
Silver jewellery, consisting of bracelets, necklets, charms, brooches, studs, solitaires and sleeve links, charms, match boxes, cigarette and card cases, &c.
Gold, silver, and metal watches, electro-platedware, binoculars, telescopes, mathematical instruments, alluminium pencils, nickel charms, &c.
Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1890.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
On account of the underwriters—
T H A 174—1 case key rings S W D landed per s.s. Rosetta.
On account and risk of Tyebally Dawoodjee—
T D 8903—1 cask Scotch Butt hinges.
On account and risk of Caderbhoy Esmaljee—
H C
C E—75 dozen hand bells.
4 „ yellow metal bells.
4 „ plated
On account and risk of Abdoolally Moola Goolamhoosein.
A M C—2 cases each containing 125 dozen plain brass spirit lamps with cap and chain.

AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-1½ 8, years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Chesnut Arab galloway quiet to ride and drive.
1 palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome mail pheaton in very good order.
1 handsome strong chesnut Arab horse, 14-3, 5 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF MANGALORE TILES.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mooltani Dhuramdas Purmanandas, and on account and risk of Borah Rajabally Abdoolally—
18,000 Mangalore tiles, of Cohelo Brothers manufactory (sound), 1,000 do. do. do. (broken).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.
POLO PONIES FOR SALE.

The undermentioned ponies will be for sale after the completion of the Tournament, and if not previously disposed of by private arrangement, will be put up to Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on the polo ground, at 7 a.m., on MONDAY, the 13th October:—

The property of C. GRAY, Esq.,
1. "Magic," G. A. P., 5 years, 13-2½, W. I. T. C, A 1 polo pony, fast and powerful.
2. "Bankrupt," B. A. P., aged, 13-2½, very good polo pony, fast, and up to great weight.
3. "Varmint," B. A. P., 6 years, 13-3, very good polo pony.
4. "Chokra," B. A. P., 5 years, about 13-1½, very promising polo pony.

The property of F. A. PREVOST, Esq.
1. "Aftab," B. A. P., aged.
2. "Gendarme," B. A. P., 13-2½, W. I. P. C., steeplechase winner.
3. "Slane," R. C. B. P., 13-3, aged.
4. "Swagger," C. Sarb P., 13-2, W. I. P. C., aged.
5. "Bagdad," B. A. P., 13-2, W. I. T. C., aged.

The property of E. L. BARTON, Esq.
1. "Golden Crown," C A P, 13-2, W. I. T. C., good polo pony, up to weight, first-class across country, played in several tournaments.
2. "Nusser," B A P, 13-2, A 1 polo pony, and good across country.
3. "Beaja," B A P, 13-2.
All good tempered and do not pull.

The property of Captain CAPEL-CURE, 61st Regiment.
1. B A P "Farewell," 8 years, 13-2½, W. I. T. C.
2. G A P "Vision," 7 years, 13-1½, W. I. T. C.
Both very fast blood maiden ponies, broken in the Riding School before being trained to polo.

The property of Captain BAXTER, 61st Regiment, going home.
1. B A P "Kismet," 7 years.
2. C A P "Attila," 4 years.
3. G A P "Sphinx," 6 years.
4. C A P "Red Rose," 5 years.
5. B A P "Switchback," 4 years.
1, 2, 3, and 4 are perfect polo ponies, quiet in harness, played in several tournaments, and believed perfectly sound. 5 is a promising maiden, untried at polo.

The property of A C LOVETT, Esq., 61 Regiment.
1. B A P "Tuck," 6 years, 13-2½.
2. B A P "Cronstadt," 5 years, 13-3.
Both very fast and perfectly trained polo ponies, and up to weight.

The property of Captain BISHOP, 61st Regiment.
1. B A P "Laddie," 13-3, W I T C, good and fast polo pony up to weight, played in the tournament of 1889.
2. G A P "Credit," 13-3, unbroken to polo, fast, very promising handsome pony.

The property of F BURGES, Esq., 61st Regiment.
1. B A P, 13-3, good, fast, and trained polo pony, goes in harness, has been fired.

The property of C. H. ROSS, Esq.,
1. "Senator," B A P 13-2½, W I T C, late the property of Mr. Graham, played in Bombay-Poona Tournament, 1889; first-rate polo pony, and good trapper, has been fired.

The property of E. E. STEEL, Esq.
1. Ch A P "Crawler," 6 years, W I T C, 13-2½.
2. B A P "Jerry," aged, W I T C, 13-2½.
Both the above are well trained polo ponies, up to any weight, and have hunted regularly with the Bombay Hounds.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 55, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture by John Roberts, (all specially made to order) best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full sized slate billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, gas chandelier, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, an English cooking stove, &c., &c., the property of SILAS E. SASOON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2.

THE late heavy drop in the price of Silver has been followed by a sudden and even more rapid rise, last evening's telegrams from London reporting an advance of 1½d. per oz., at 51½d.; and in Silver Securities there was a rise of 2½ per cent. in Fours, and of 2 per cent. in 4½ per cents. at £84½ and £88, respectively. In New York, the metal was 1⅝ cent. higher, at 112⅝; demand Exchange being up a cent at 4·86½ dollars. Consols were unaltered in London yesterday at 94⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 105⅝; and rates of discount come unchanged. It is announced that the Agra Bank pays a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 94; Exchange on London was a shade higher, at frcs. 25·31.

At the usual weekly allotments by the Indian Council yesterday 5 lakhs of Bills were placed to Calcutta, and 10 lakhs to Bombay, at 1s. 7⅜d; and 9½ lakhs of extra Bills were allotted between the two Presidencies (Madras having taken none at all) at enhanced rates, commencing at 1s. 7⅜d., and finishing at 1s. 7 17-32d. Fifteen lakhs are to be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 7¼d.

Bombay Linseed recovered a little yesterday, say to the extent of 3d. per quarter for spot Seed, and 6d. to arrive, at 44s. 3d. and 44s. 6d. respectively, ex-quay. No other change in General Produce is reported.

There was considerably more activity in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday, the total sales having reached 14,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats, and the feeling was steady at closing for all spot Cotton, and quiet for arrivals. Ready stuff has unchanged in value; but Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, the new quotation (Feb.-March) being 5⅝d. per lb. The day's Imports were only 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 10⅝ cents. was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands. Futures are quoted for January at 10·27 cents., the latest quotation for September having been 10·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 30,000 bales; and the figures from the beginning of last month, when the new season opened, compare as follows with those of the preceding two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888
Wednesday's Receipts.	30,000	32,000	29 000
Four days' do.	170,000	164,000	124,000
Since 1st Sept.	754,000	638,000	427,000

A moderate business, but rather more than yesterday, was done in our local market for the staple to-day, the feeling having been steady, and prices unchanged. The Mills took nearly 1,500 bales of old stuff, consisting of 300 bales each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 174½ by 84½; and Barsee, at Rs. 181½; the balance being made up of Akola, at Rs. 177; Oomra, at Rs. 164½; Nugger, at Rs. 169; Mowa, at Rs. 181; Oojein, at Rs. 120; Dhulia, at Rs. 130; and Tinnevelly, at Rs. 183 per candy. A contract in New "Fully Good" Bengal, for January delivery, is also reported at Rs. 161 per candy.

The telegraphic crop advices published to-day report a fall of nearly three inches of rain on the Hubli district of the Dharwar Circle, with every appearance of a continued fall with improving cotton prospects. Little further rain had fallen elsewhere, and none in the Dhollera Circle; but accounts are generally of a decidedly favourable tenor. Picking had begun in one or two districts of the Bengal and Oomra Circles, and the bolls were rapidly opening, or being shed, in others. At Broach, the weather continued reasonable, and the plants were advanced in flower; and the same report comes from several of the Dhollera districts.

WHEAT.—With the reaction in Exchange, this market has become quiet again, and business has been upon a small scale, while dealers have put down the price of Pessy half an anna per cwt. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-4-6	per cwt.
Do. 85	„	4-3-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	4-4-3	„
Red Delhi	„	4-0-0	„
Hard Yellow	„	4-0-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-0-0	„
Hard Red	„	3-12-0	„

SEEDS have been also comparatively neglected by exporters, and few fresh transactions have taken place to-day. The price of *Linseed* has given way 1 anna per cwt., our quotation this evening being Rs. 6-4-6 to Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt., the market closing quiet, but otherwise unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	819	bales.
Wheat	9,467	cwt.
Linseed	5,263	„
Gingelly	1,698	„
Poppy Seed	815	„
Castor Seed	5,993	„

FREIGHTS are stagnant; but quotations are nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE was again strong, not to say excited, in the early part of the day, rates advancing ⅛d. for the Bank media of remittance on the morning's quotations. Transactions between Banks, on a considerable scale, are reported in ready Demand, at 1s. 7⅞d., and for January delivery, at 1s. 8⅛d., and others; but the market closed with a quieter feeling at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 7⅜d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7 9-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7⅞d.	„
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 8⅛d.	„
Francs	3 months' sight	2·12½	„

The weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint for the week ending 1st October 1890	Rs.	96 97,000
Silver received during the week	„	39,35,000
	Rs.	1,36,32,000
New coin paid during the week	„	57,06,000
	Rs.	79,26,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„	83,71,0 0
	Rs.	1,62,97,000
Last week	„	1,99,95,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer in tone to-day, and rates have advanced 1-16 per cent. for Money and ⅛ per cent for account in Fours, our closing rates being 103 3-16 for cash, and 103 for the next settlement, with buyers for time at the quotation.

SHARES have been almost without movement, and the only changes which we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas Cotton Mill shares; and of Rs. 5 each in Manockjee Petit, and Queen; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Jamshed, at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4⅝.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 7¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	94⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	94
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¼
4½ per cent.	88
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅝
Bar Silver	51¼.

The Agra Bank pays a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, OCT. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-hind arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The Italian steamer Singapore left Aden for Bombay at 9 p.m. on the 1st instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 1.

10 p.m.	79·2

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	82·9
2 p.m.	84·6
4 p.m.	83·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

UNDERWOOD—October 1, at Igatpuri, Catherine, the beloved wife of Edward F. Underwood, B. A., M. D., aged 24 years, deeply regretted. (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

TIETKENS—September 9, at Hazareebagh, Calcutta, of remittent fever, Hilda, the youngest daughter of Alfred and Isabella Tietkens, of Sonapet.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1890.

Two announcements have been made during the last few days which bring into view the interest of the Empire in general and of India in particular in the affairs of Persia. Sir H. Drummond Wolff, the present British Minister at Teheran, is about to pay a short visit to India on his way home, and it is easy to conjecture the topics for consideration that would arise between him and the Government of India if he were to extend his journey from Kurrachee to Calcutta. Sir Drummond Wolff has done a good deal during his stay in Teheran to revive the influence of Great Britain at the Shah's capital. The most tangible results of his work have been of a commercial character, and it goes without saying that India expects to share in whatever commercial advantages may be derived from his energetic intervention. We are reminded by the fact that the Indian revenues contribute largely to the cost of British diplomatic representation at Teheran that the Persian question is one of at least as great interest to India as to England; and it is easy to recognise that there might be great practical advantage in personal conference between Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and the Viceroy. If that were impracticable a useful alternative might be found in a brief visit to Bombay. This city has important direct commercial interests in Persia, and there must be a good many traders in Bombay who would be glad of the opportunity of conferring personally with the diplomatist to whose exertions alone we owe it that the Karun River has been opened to British trade. Sir Drummond Wolff's work in that direction is evidently not to be allowed to develop itself without assistance. It has been announced that the Home Government intend appointing a Vice-Consul for the Karun River, and for Southern Persia generally. If the right man be chosen, this may lead to very satisfactory consequences, and there are not a few people in Bombay interested in the trade of Persia who would be glad to confer with the British Minister as to the ways and means by which the Consular Agency might be turned to account for the assistance of British and Indian commerce in those regions.

The subject is one of growing interest both at home and here. At the meeting of the British Association at Leeds last month a paper on the subject was read by Mr. H. F. B. Lynch, who dealt in some detail with the question of the trade routes of Persia, and of the interest of British traders in their improvement and development. Mr. Lynch, of course, gave a prominent place to the opening of the Karun River, and showed how greatly it might be made to facilitate trade communication with the interior. The central point in what may be called the commercial strategy of the country is the town of Shuster, which stands at the head of the navigable portion of the Karun. Mr. Lynch's first purpose was to show the advantage of the Karun route over the existing lines of communication from Bushire. That town has until now stood at the entrance of the main avenue of the gulf of trade. Teheran is 800 miles from it by existing routes; Ispahan, 520; and Shiraz 200 miles; the route in each case lying over and between mountains rising to a height of 7,000, 8,000, and 9,000 feet. No roads for wheeled traffic exist in this part of Persia, and goods have to be carried exclusively by pack animals. The most eloquent testimony to the difficulties and disadvantages of this route is found in the fact that large quantities of goods for Southern and Central Persia are taken by the roundabout river route to Bagdad, and thence eastward and southward again into Persia, following two very long sides of a large triangle. It seems marvellous that with this against us trade has been carried on with Persia in anything like the large proportions which it has attained. Great Britain and India are credited with a total annual trade of the value of two and a half millions sterling. The estimate must be too small, for according to the returns issued this week Bombay last year contributed exports and imports, valued at Rs. 1,60,00,000 and Rs. 84,00,000 respectively, and so far as the returns of the last year or two go, the trade of this port with Persia is showing signs of considerable development. Its capacity for growth, however, still remains to be tested. A substantially favouring condition will have been brought into operation when the free navigation of the Karun River has been made a reality. Mr. Lynch argues that the town of Shuster, which is about 130 miles up the river, must become a great *entrepot* for the Gulf trade. When that has been done, the journey to Teheran from the port of debarkation will be reduced to 480 miles as against 800 miles, and the elevations to be crossed will be considerably less. A group of European capitalists are already at work upon a cartroad in this direction, and when they have accomplished their work, it will be difficult to find a reason for sending goods into Persia by the roundabout way *via* Bagdad. The Persian Government, it appears, are not doing all they have undertaken to do to make the Karun route easily accessible to trade. Customs' obstacles, no less formidable often than natural obstacles, still stand in the way, and the Government have not yet fulfilled their undertaking that customs shall be collected once and for all at Shuster.

The most encouraging circumstance for British traders in regard to Persia is that, despite difficulties arising from the restrictive policy of the administration and from the almost complete absence of efficient means of communication, our trade with that country has attained such large proportions as it has. The Amir's virtually prohibitive transit duties block the way on one side, and the province of Khorassan, far away north and east as it is, continues to do a large trade with England and with India through the distant port of Bunder Abbas. The redeeming feature about the fiscal policy of the Persian Government is that, bad as it is, it is nothing nearly as bad as that of the faithful ally whose friendship we have purchased by an annual gift of £120,000. The very valuable report on the trade of Khorassan which was recently compiled by General Maclean, the British Consular Agent in the city, showed that whereas the Amir imposes a duty of 2 guineas a cwt. upon goods passing through his territory, the Persians charge 9 per cent. on goods conveyed *via* Bunder Abbas and Yezd. This is bad enough, and the disadvantage is being increased year by year through the growing capacity of the Trans-Caspian Railway to bring Russian goods into Khorassan and Northern Persia. General Maclean spoke some months since of the intention of the Russians to shortly connect the Trans-Caspian Railway at Askabad with an excellent macadamised road to Meshed, and he pointed out that when this project has been realised, British goods, having to traverse the long rough land routes, cannot hope to compete with Russian goods, and must eventually be driven entirely out of the market, even in those provinces of Persia, unless our own railway is extended in that direction. By "our own railway" we understand General Maclean to mean a line branching off from somewhere in the neighbourhood of Quetta westward into the Persian province of Seistan. This was a project that the late Sir Charles Macgregor—who, however, gave commercial considerations a quite secondary place in his calculations—advocated with a good deal of confidence. At present, it can scarcely be deemed to lie within the range of practical politics, and for anything that we can see it would be cheaper to send goods by the long and badly made routes from the Gulf into Khorrassan than by a railway through a barren, arid, and poverty-stricken country. We must remember that the provinces of Khorassan and Seistan put together have a population considerably less than that of the City of Bombay, and the laying down of railways into such a country would be a rather expensive method of pushing trade. The exceeding poverty of Persia must always be kept in view in formulating enterprises for its development. In the first instance, the most that can be hoped for is a withdrawal by the Shah's Government from the various points at which either by their intervention or by their marvellous inertness they stand in the way of trade. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has been alive to this necessity, and he has done his best, though the first-fruits of his intervention have yet to be gathered in, to establish a workable Customs' arrangement on the Karun River. The establishment of a British Consular Agent in those parts, provided sufficiently large powers of supervision and intervention are secured for him, should go far to reduce the pressure of official restrictions upon trade. Whether the projects of which so much has been heard lately for laying down cart-roads where there are only tracts for pack-horses will come to much, remains to be seen. One such road, as we have said, is now under construction. And it is far more hopeful for Persia when a modest scheme of that kind is being carried out than when concessions for ambitious railway enterprises like those granted to Baron Reuter many years ago are being talked about. The Shah's Government have gone the right way to work in proclaiming the inviolability of private property, and in placing facilities in the hands of foreign capitalists for developing the not too abundant resources of the country. But we already hear of the Shah having suddenly changed his mind in regard to one of the concessions which have fallen into the hands of British capitalists, and the very unsatisfactory story told by Sir Charles Lewis at a recent company meeting in London will not increase the confidence of European capitalists in Persian enterprise. Still it takes time for Oriental potentates to realize considerations of that kind, and we must be prepared for occasional backsliding, even when so well-meaning a monarch as the present ruler of Persia is endeavouring to lead his country along the path of progress.

IT is wonderful what an impulse the presence of an athletic Governor has given to every kind of outdoor sport all over the Presidency. We all naturally anticipated that the rule of an eminent cricketer like Lord Harris would do much to increase the popularity of cricket. But since his arrival not only cricket but all other branches of athletic energy have flourished as they never did before. This is particularly observable in the recrudescence of football, which for ten or twelve years had languished in this presidency. But, during the past monsoon, football in Western India has taken a new lease of life. In Poona the regiments have entered with spirit into the tournament for the Governor's Cup. Nor has Bombay been behindhand. Almost every evening, between the Bandstand and the Cooperage, large numbers of spectators assemble to watch games of Association or Rugby football. Besides the regiments practising for the Cup, the Gymkhana, the Rovers, and the Young Men's Christian Association have shown themselves able to put good teams in the field. The Volunteer Artillery have determined to form a football club to play for the Governor's Cup next year. The force of example has even spread to the natives. Every now and then a strange game of football may be seen near the Cooperage, played with great energy by a company of Hindus, who have taught themselves the difficult task of kicking a heavy football with bare feet without putting all their toes out of joint. That football should be played at all in the climate of India is a wonderful example of the way in which human energy may rise superior to circumstances. The new arrival in India, if invited to look on or take part in a football match, would not unnaturally imagine that an attempt was being made to impose upon his credulity. Even in the cool of the evening the temperature on the Bombay Esplanade is about fifteen degrees higher than the average temperature of an English July. Yet, with the thermometer at this height, the Englishman can energetically play football in India although in England the idea of a football match in summer at a much lower temperature would be regarded as utterly preposterous. It only shows what a charm the ancient game of football exercises over the British mind. The popularity of the game is far older than the first beginnings of cricket, and carries the enquirer back to remote antiquity, when the men of Chester played the game with the head of a captured Dane. Since then, though condemned by Kings of Scotland and England as interfering with the practice of archery, and anathematised by the Puritans as rather "a bloody and murthering practice than a felowly sport or pastime," it has flourished in popular favour and been played not only in the fields but also in the streets of towns, to the great horror of peaceful shopkeepers and to the detriment of their glass windows. In the earlier part of the present century for some reason or other the game fell temporarily into disfavour, so that writers about sport some fifty years ago speak of it as "almost fallen into disuse." But this state of affairs did not last long. About 1860, partly no doubt through the enthusiasm of old Rugbeians and the publication of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," the game began to regain its old popularity, and clubs were formed in London and all over England and Scotland. Henceforward the votaries of football have been yearly increasing in number, until now, judging by the number of players and spectators, it may be said to dispute with cricket the claim to be called the national game of England, and, not content with its conquests in the mother-country and the temperate colonies, it is actually flourishing in the tropical heat of India. Such progress has been made in organising football this monsoon, that next year there is every reason to expect that a strong Bombay team may be got together to go to the other side of India and engage in friendly battle with the football clubs of Calcutta.

LORD COLIN CAMPBELL did a service to the local bar which his professional brethren will appreciate in bringing to notice the conduct of a so-called law broker who had endeavoured to persuade him that well-known Bombay barristers were not above giving commissions to *dalals* who brought them business. Having regard to the view that is taken of this departure from bar rules, not only by the profession themselves, but by English legislation, the defamatory nature of the allegations made by Kanjee Ludha could not be doubted, and Lord Colin Campbell acted with a praiseworthy regard for the credit of his profession in promptly informing Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Anderson of the liberty that the man had taken with their names. It is true that the proceedings were not necessary for vindicating the reputation of these gentlemen, but they were necessary in order to remind men who ply the law-brokers' trade that the rule of the bar in regard to this matter of commissions is absolute. That the *dalal* should flourish as he does is owing to the inability of many of the pleader's class to persuade themselves that they can do without him. This, however, is their affair. The proceedings in Mr. Cooper's Court on Wednesday, however, have made it clear to those who may have had doubts on the subject that *dalali* is a thing that no barrister will recognize for a moment.

IN endeavouring to justify their proposal that the Municipality should bear the cost of an additional magistrate, Government have given prominence to the argument that a considerable portion of the time of the Presidency Magistrates is taken up in hearing municipal cases. This argument has already been dealt with in some detail. But it has so far escaped notice that the Act of 1888 relieves the Presidency Magistrate's Courts of an important part of the work which they formerly did for the Municipality, inasmuch as it transferred from the Chief Presidency Magistrate the duty of hearing appeals against municipal assessments, which are now heard by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. The Small Causes Court yields a large profit to Government every year, and there is no reason that we know of for supposing that the hearing of municipal appeals is less profitable than any other of the functions of the Court. The more the question is looked into, the more clear it seems that the Municipality pay for whatever services the local Courts render them, and that to ask them to undertake the maintenance of an additional court is tantamount to asking them to pay twice over.

ONE of the more moderate and reasonable of the native papers has interpreted the recent articles in the *Times* on the state of affairs in Afghanistan as the premonitory symptoms of a third Afghan war. This, we have reason to believe, is a much too serious view to take of dissertations which, though they have been regarded in many quarters as officious "feelers," give expression to no influential opinion on the subject, and are, moreover, sadly out of date in regard to fact as well as to opinion. Articles of this kind are variously interpreted, either as *ballons d'essai*, or, to use a less elegant phrase, as "pot-boilers," and a correspondent in London, who is likely to know, assures us that they may safely be regarded as coming under the latter description. Their authorship is no secret. They are talked of without reserve as the work of Mr. Demetrius Boulger, the writer who discoursed with such lamentably misleading effect some years since upon the armies of the Native States.

THE Bombay Government will assemble at Mahableshwar on the 20th instant.

MR. P. REYNOLDS, M.I.C.E., has been granted six months' furlough.

DURING the absence of Dr. Peterson, Mr. Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M.A., will act as a member of the Civil and Military (Sanskrit) Examination Committee.

MR. C. A. TURNER, Official Assignee, left Bombay per the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Imperator for Trieste, yesterday, to spend the vacation in Switzerland. He is to return about the 26th November. We understand Mr. Geo. Farran acts for him. Major H. O. Selby was also a passenger by the same steamer.

MR. MOSCARDI is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur, and Mr. Hart Davies, after Mr. Macpherson's return to Dharwar, will become Assistant Judge at Surat.

DR. DIMMOCK, Superintendent of Mahableshwar, has been appointed a First-class Magistrate.

CAPTAIN G. W. MITCHELL, Station Staff Officer at Bhuj, has been invested with the powers of a First-class Magistrate and as Small Cause Court Judge.

MR. H. L. HERVEY, C.S., has been granted six months' special leave.

CAPTAIN MINCHIN, Station Staff Officer at Ahmednagar, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate in the station.

CAPTAIN DAVIES, Assistant Political Agent at Aden, has been invested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge and a First-class Magistrate.

A SPOUTING well of petroleum has been discovered at Degbri, in Upper Assam, which promises large yields of oil.

IT will have been seen from an advertisement in our paper yesterday that in conformity with the provisions of the "Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement of 1872," Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, the only son and heir of the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., is entitled to the residue of the annual income of the Trust Property, and has from the 13th September, 1890, assumed the name of "Byramjee Jeejeebhoy," and intends to use in all deeds, and writings, signed and to be signed, and on all other occasions, the said name. It is desired, therefore, that he should be designated, described, and addressed as Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

MR. T. S. HAMILTON, on return to duty, will act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat. Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., on being relieved by Mr. Hamilton, will act in a similar capacity at Dharwar during Mr. Johnston's absence, Mr. Hart-Davies acting until Mr. Macpherson's arrival.

AT the suggestion of Raja Amar Singh, a leper hospital is to be established in Srinagar at a cost of Rs. 50,000. It will accommodate 50 inmates. Drs. Arthur and Ernest Neve, now working in Srinagar, will be in charge of the hospital, of which all the expenses will be borne by the State.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MALABAR PUT BACK.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Indian Troopship Malabar, which sailed for Bombay yesterday morning, has had to return to Portsmouth through stress of weather.

SILVER PURCHASES IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

From this date the full amount of four and half million ounces of Silver will be purchased monthly.

DEATH OF ALPHONSE KARR.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Jean Baptiste Alphonse Karr, the celebrated French author, is dead.

LORD WOLSELEY IN DUBLIN.

Lord Wolseley met with a grand ovation yesterday in Dublin, where he arrived to take over the command of the Forces from his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

GREAT FIRE IN SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, Oct. 2.

An immense fire has taken place here in the heart of the City. The City Bank, the Athenæum premises, and six of the leading firms have been gutted. The loss is estimated at one million a half sterling.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

HALIFAX, Oct. 2.

The Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, in a speech made here declared that the Canadians would never be seduced from their allegiance to the British Government by the American Tariff, and would find markets elsewhere and never consent to annexation to the United States.

THE INDIAN-MIDLAND RAILWAY LAND GRIEVANCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

A Foreign Office memorandum published here explains how the alleged grievances in respect of land taken up for the Indian-Midland Railway have arisen in the States of Orchha, Datior, and Samthar. Having explained that the misunderstanding arose from conflicting orders issued by the Government of India in the Public Works and Foreign Departments, the Governor-General in Council proceeds to offer compensation if the States concerned after this explanation desire it.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO A HEAD-MASTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Oct. 2.

Last night the Central India Association Hall was crowded by people of all denominations to witness the ceremony of the presentation of an address by the teachers and students of the Edulji Pestonjee High School to their head-master, Mr. Kedarnath Ghosh, B.A., on his leaving Mhow for Calcutta, and the ceremony of prize-distribution to successful students. The chair was taken by Khan Bahadur Khory, who as a successful teacher in Central India, expressed satisfaction at the results of the school in all examinations during Mr. Ghosh's head-mastership, and at the good feelings which existed between the teachers and taught. He regretted the inability of managers of all schools here to secure the services of teachers of Mr. Ghoshe's experience. Mr. Khory commented strongly on the neglect of prize-distribution in most schools in Central India, and advised teachers not to degenerate into examining bodies, but examine their classes every day instead of teaching them as most teachers do in many schools in Central India, which Mr. Khory had the honour to inspect. The address was read by Mr. Dadabhoy, and after Mr. Ghosh's reply the meeting separated with thanks to its promoters and the chairman.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

H. E. the Governor yesterday cut the first sod of the East Coast Railway on the right bank of the River Kistna. The Executive Engineer read an address. In replying the Governor gave all the credit to Mr. Turner, late Collector of Vizagapatam, for the conception of the East Coast Railway project. The line, he said, tapped the densely-populated country, and he hoped the survey has not been made solely with a regard to engineering considerations or without sufficient attention to the service of the many populous towns. It is intended to provide for any alterations of alignment by consultation between Collectors and Engineers whenever necessary. The new line would be the medium of an important communication for pilgrims, and will be the means of distributing to the south the produce of the Central Provinces, which was of great importance for famine protection. He did not anticipate that the line would injure the sea traffic, but he anticipated a general rise in the revenue of the districts served by the railway, and he hoped the Goverment of India would bridge the Godavery, and that the Governments of India and Bengal would sanction the extension from Cuttack northwards. Thus giving the Central Provinces access to the Sea, and above everything he desired to have a broad gauge line between Madras and Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY ADJUTANT GENERALSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

Brigadier-General Gatacre, it is understood, will probably succeed Brigadier-General Knowles as Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army.

THE GILGIT AGENCY.

Lieutenant R. H. Twigg, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, has been appointed Assistant to Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, at Gilgit.

TELEGRAPHIC EXTENSION.

Telegraphic extension from Jhalnacherra to Changsil and thence to Aijol will be started as soon as weather permits.

POONA CROSS COUNTRY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

The Poona Cross Country Meeting, held on the Yerrowda course, was brought to a close this evening. The card comprised six events, and the finishes in some, which were close and good, was on the whole highly satisfactory, and repaid all the trouble taken in going out the long distance. H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris were present, the attendance was larger than on Tuesday.

First Race.—" The Galloway Handicap.
Capt Anderson's b a gal Vienna, 10st 9lb, Owner...... 1
Mr. Fraser's b a gal Muckbool, 11st 7lb, Owner 2
Dr. Martin's ch cb gal Marathon, 10st, Mr. Colin Campbell 3
Mr. Kenna's g cb m Crystal, 9st 7lb, Owner 0

In the Galloway Handicap Muckbool led for the greater part of the journey, but nearing home Vienna closed in with him, and after a splendid race Vienna won by two lengths. Marathon made a poor third, lying sixteen lengths behind.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Muckbool ; 2 to 1 against Vienna ; 3 to 1 against Marathon ; and 8 to 1 against Crystal.

Second Race.—The " Omnium Handicap.
Capt Foster's ch aus g Redwing, 11st, Capt Anderson.. 1
Mr. Edward's br aus g Carnarvon II, 11st, Owner ... 2
Mr. S A W's b aus m Begum, 10st, Mr. Campbell ... 3

In the Omnium Handicap Redwing made a running all the way and, in spite of the efforts made by Carnarvon, won by four lengths. Begum was coming up strong towards the finish and would probably have won had he not slipped on getting across the road, after taking last fence.

Betting 6 to 4 on Carnarvon, and 3 to 2 against the rest.

Third Race.—" The Substitution Point-to-Point Race.—Value Rs. 199. For Arabs and Bombay C.-B's. Horses, Arabs 11st ; C.-B.'s 11st 7lb. Galloways, Arab 10st 7lb ; C.-B.'s 10st. Ponies 13st any and under, Arabs 10st ; C.-B's 9st 7lb. Winners of any kind of race, value Rs. 400 added money to carry, once 4lb, twice 7lb extra. About 2½ miles. Post entries.
Mr. Carr's Danube, 11st 4lb, Owner........................ 1
Aga Z. Shah's William, 11st, Captain Anderson...... 2
Mr. S. T. W.'s Young Sirhan, 11st 4lb, Captain Ross 3
Mr. Sedley's Brown Prince, 11st, Edwards............ 0
Colonel Rhodes' Stella, 11st 4lb, Owner.................. 0
Mr. Scoone's Swallow, 11st 7lb, Owner 0
Mr. Delisle's Firefly, 12st, Owner 0

Swallow led at the start, but he was collared before reaching the first point by Danube, who made all the running from there to finish, winning fairly easily by four lengths from William. Young Sirhan finished a good third.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Brown Prince ; 3 to 1 against Stella, Swallow, and Danube ; 5 to 1 against Young Sirhan ; 10 to 1 against William ; and 12 to 1 against Firefly.

Fourth Race.—" Poona Chase."
Mr. Stewart's cb p Snowflight, 10st, Owner............ 1
Capt Forde's g a p Young Gazelle, 10st 4lb, Owner. 2
Mr. Lloyd's g a p Cyclone, 11st 7lb, Mr. Gordon 3
Mr. Woolmer's b aus m Enid, 12st 7lb, Owner 0
Mr. Davey's g cb m Maggie, late Baramutti, 10st 6 lb, Owner.. 0
Mr. Kenna's g a p Transfer, 10st 5lb, Owner 0

In the Pony Chase Sherry and Wadhwan scratched in spite of their top weight. Enid was made the hot favourite, but as a matter of fact he was nowhere in the race. Snowflight and Young Gazelle ran beautifully and made a splendid race of it, the former eventually winning on the post by one length. Cyclone made a good third, followed by Campbell and Rose.

Fifth Race.—" Light Weight Hunt Race."
Dr. Bull's g aus g Corinthian, 12st 7lb, Owner 1
Mr. Edward's br aus g Carnarvon II, 12st 7lb, Owner. 2
Aga Moochool Shah's g cb h Uncas, 11st, Capt. Anderson.. 3
Capt. Peyton's b aus g Landshark II, 12st 7lb, Owner 0
Mr. Benn's br aus g The Roman, 12st 7lb, Owner... 0

In the fifth race Corinthian had it all his own way, and won in a canter by about nine lengths from Carnarvon II. Uncas finished a bad third. The country-bred was freely backed.

Betting : 2 to 1 on Corinthian and Uncas ; 5 to 1 against Landshark ; 6 to 1 against Carnarvon and 10 to 1 against Roman.

Sixth Race.—" Whitehouse Purse.
Aga Z. Shah's g a p Skater, 11st, Capt. Anderson...... 1
Mr. Fraser's b a gal Muckbool, 11st, Owner............ 2
Mr. Edward's b a p Mandarin, 11st, Owner............. 3
Mr. Edward's b a p Pat, 11st, Capt. Ross.............. 0
Mr. Younghusband's b cb p Wadhwan, 10st 7lbs, Capt. Forbes 0

In the Whitehouse Purse Comet was scratched. Mandarin started a hot favourite, but lay back too much, and could not even secure a second place. Skater reached home first, two lengths in front of Muckbool, between whom and Mandarin there were four lengths.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Mandarin and Muckbool; 3 to 1 against Pat and Skater ; and 4 to 1 against Wadhwan.

Just after the last race had finished rain came on smartly, and we all had to hurry home.

"GOOLD."

Mr. Barney Maguire, Calcutta, to Mr. Tim Maguire, Bally-o-Slathery, Co. Cork, Ireland.

Och, Tim, me darling—don't be always snarling,
It's me meself, no other, has the tidings grand ;
It's me that's proud, Tim, like the King of Oudh, Tim,
In me cawridge rolling all along the Strand.
It's goold I've got, Tim, in a fine big pot, Tim,
'Tis your oies would wather at the grand display,
For cousin Jack, Tim, has just come back, Tim,
From a little journey to Australi-ay !

II.

It was luck that brought him, I suppose they taught him
To look for nuggets in a proper way,
For, Holy Moses ! where the goold reposes,
He found in Ingy in a single day.
Without any bungle he just bought a jungle
Up a golden valley in the Ranchi way,
And the goold he got, Tim, 'twould fill a pot, Tim,
Since he took that journey to Australi-ay !

III.

And next in glory, in this golden story,
Was bould V-ns-t-rt in his pride and glee,
You moind that day, Tim, he cut my pay, Tim,
For being absent on a little spree ?
He'll cut no more, Tim ; he has goold galore, Tim,
And to the Viceroy t'was himself did say,
His tullub scorning, " Oh, me Lord, good morning,
" I've a friend just over from Australi-ay."

IV.

Then came great M—sy, so bould and brassey,
He drove to Ranchi in a coach and four.
And his wheels were bumping on the nuggets jumping
Just to see the hayro whom we all adore.
As they jumped he caught 'em—to the Mint he brought 'em.
'Twas the Mint that gave him, too, a good assay;
And its foine he's living, and it's spreads he's giving
Since Jack came over from Australi-ay.

V.

And Mr. T—y 'twasn't he was gloomy
When the golden rainfall on the land began.
He held his hat sure and their pat-pat sure
Into his beaver 'twas the sluices ran.
And 'twas Dr. S-d-rs and the bould G-ll-n-d-rs
That had a *goosal* when it came their way.
And G. R. P—r, he was never calmer
Since Jack came over from Australi-ay

VI.

'Tis grand entirely to see Miss O'Brierly
In a splendid carriage in Calcutta town ;
And Moll O'Grady is just like a lady
In the height of fashion in satin gown.
'Tis the blooming lot, Tim, that have their pot, Tim,
And if the piper there is yet to pay,
When that time's near, Tim, I rather fear, Tim,
I'll have some business in Australi-ay.

G.A.S. in the *Englishman.*

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM AND THE SANITATION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter from Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster of Chester, published in your issue of the 1st instant under the above heading, the rate-payers of Bombay may be interested to learn that the various objections and opinions, which have been urged by these gentlemen and others, who evidently hold briefs on behalf of the Shone system of drainage as opposed to that advocated by Mr. Latham, will shortly be thoroughly ventilated in the Bombay High Court, a suit for damages having been filed by Mr. Latham against Mr. Pat Doyle, the editor and proprietor of the *Indian Engineering* for defamation. Bombay can boast of many able engineers of known ability, who are quite capable of protecting the interests of the public as far as criticism on the Bombay drainage scheme can do so, and little importance will be attached, I hope, to the irresponsible strictures of Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster.

I annex a copy of a letter from Sir Frederick Bramwell and Sir Douglas Galton to the Town Clerk of Margate as to hydraulic and other lifting powers in which they strongly recommend the hydraulic system proposed by Mr. Baldwin Latham.—Yours, &c.,

FRED. EDGELOW,
Agent for Mr. Baldwin Latham in India.

Bombay, October 2.

The following is the letter referred to by Mr. Edgelow :—

MARGATE SEWERAGE.

5, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.,
22nd December, 1888.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 4th inst. —(the receipt of which we have already acknowledged) stating that the Town Council desire to have our opinion more fully on the subject of hydraulic lifting power proposed to be adopted, and as to its efficiency as compared with other powers which might be available for raising the sewage from the lower area of the town,—we have the honour to observe as follows :—

The other powers which occur to us, as needing to be mentioned, are :—

The transmission of power by air at a pressure above that of the atmosphere ;

The transmission of power by air in a partially vacuous condition ;

The transmission of power electrically, and

The transmission of power by means of gas.

As we pointed out in our report, it is, in our judgment, a proper and economic method of arranging for the drainage of Margate that in certain low-lying places there should be local pumping stations, where the sewage of these places could be raised into the general system of sewers running at a level sufficiently high to admit of their self-discharge at the outfall ; and we pointed out that, having regard to the heavy annual cost that would be involved in wages, if each of these local pumping stations were independent ; it was also proper that a system of pumping at these places should be introduced where the power was derived from a central station, and where the working would be automatic.

Having regard to the necessity for automatic action, we are of opinion that the transmission of power by means of gas would not be applicable for the desired purpose, because of the difficulty (at present not overcome) of starting gas engines without manual assistance, and we, therefore, exclude that mode of transmitting power from further consideration.

As regards the electrical mode of transmission of power ; while believing there is a great future before it, we think it is at the present time in too experimental a condition to justify us in recommending its use for such a purpose as this, where absolute certainty of result is essential.

With respect to transmission by air in a partially vacuous condition ; this was employed many years ago, to some considerable extent, for driving engines which could be made to perform pumping or any other kind of work, and it was also used directly (without the intervention of pumps) for the raising of water from mines by drawing it up into air-tight receptacles which, when full, automatically delivered into the higher level : a succession of vessels being employed in cases where the lift was in excess of that which could be overcome by the pressure of the atmosphere. This system, however, has practically gone out of use.

With regard to air under pressure ; this is employed to drive engines at a distance which may work sewage pumps, as has been done, for some, time past, in the case of the ewage at the Home Park, Windsor.

This is a mode of using compressed air which admits of its being employed expansively, and is, therefore, economic as regards power, and as the air pressure may be high, not depending upon the " head " of sewage to be lifted, the mains may be comparatively small.

There is another method of using compressed air for raising sewage where—as in the vacuous method above referred to for raising water—pumps are not employed, but where an air-tight receptacle is provided, into which the sewage of the district falls, and is collected until the receptacle is full, when, automatically, the inlet valve closes, and immediately afterwards an air-valve is opened, which allows air under pressure to enter, and to exert that pressure on the surface of the sewage, driving it out of the reservoir, through the delivery pipe to the sewer (at a higher level), into which it has to be delivered.

Lastly, there is the mode of transmitting power by water under considerable pressure—the pressure commonly employed being 700 lbs. to the square inch. This is a system which has to recommend it the experience of its thorough and efficient working on a large scale for more than a quarter of a century. Not only has it this long and satisfactory record, but its employment increases from year to year, so that, at the present time it is to be found doing the whole of the cranage work in almost all large docks, driving capstans and other engines in these docks, and at railway goods stations. So very beneficial has its employment been found that it has become worth while for a company to establish itself in London for the purpose of supplying this high-pressure water-power to private consumers.

There is no mystery or complexity about working a sewage pump, and the mode of transmission of power hydraulically, which is found satisfactory in daily use in thousands of cases, will be just as satisfactory when working a sewage pump, as when driving a capstan or raising an elevator.

Being fully acquainted with all the various systems which we have mentioned above, and having thoroughly considered their applicability to the independent automatic pumping station needed for the Margate sewerage—we have no hesitation in recommending, as well on the score of its efficiency as of its economy, the hydraulic system proposed by Mr. Baldwin Latham.—We are, dear Sir, yours truly,

Frederick Bramwell.
Douglas Galton.

G. Foord Kelcey, Esq., Town Clerk, Margate.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Sartorious, C.B., and Major R.S. Simpson have been permitted to return to duty.

Extension of leave has been granted to Lieut. Honison-Craufurd, S. C., for five months, on medical certificate.

Second-Lieut. J. H. Dickson, Lancaster Regt., has been allowed to proceed to England, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned medical officers, having completed twelve years' service, are appointed Surgeons Major :—Surgeons C. G. W. Lowdell ; H. B. Briggs, M.B. ; W. P. Carson, M.B. ; A. S. Faulkner, F.R.C.S.

A committee consisting of Major Henry, R. E. (president), Major Shore, R. E., and Major Buxton, officiating Commandant of the Bengal Sappers, assembles at Simla to consider the question of engineer field and engineering park equipment.

The Government of India have sanctioned the extension of the free issue of 2,000 Martini-Henry cartridges per British regiment, 1,200 rounds per native corps, and 500 rounds per battery of Royal Artillery, to the Madras and Bombay Rifle Associations ; but observe that as Bengal only grants Rs. 5,000 pecuniary assistance to the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association, the grant of Rs. 5,429 allowed to Bombay should be based on the relative strength of the two Associations, and that the annual grant-in-aid may in the case of Bombay be reasonably reduced to Rs. 3,000. This is rather hard on Bombay, considering that the grant has been an annual one for the past fifteen years, before Bengal thought of giving aid at all.

In an article in the *Speaker* on Dr. Dollinger, Mr. Gladstone says:—" He composed the Address on 'the Jews in Europe' at a time when the anti-Semitic movement raged in Germany, and evidently with the purpose of making it ashamed of itself. He knew, as other men did not, the almost incredible sufferings of that race, and his historic conscience and sense of justice were offended by the threatened infliction of new injuries."

" A dirty house and an idle wife, Lead a man a horrid life." Use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents—BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FACTORY WORK IN LANCASHIRE AND INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad to see Mr. Lancaster agrees with me in several important points. I am sorry that he should feel offended at my making a public challenge, but when I explain why I did so, I am sure, as a gentleman, he will agree with me and say I did right, though I thought I should have been spared this explanation. On several occasions when I have gone into hotels to get a social glass and have a quiet chat with a friend, I have been annoyed and insulted by several persons in a half-inebriated condition who would persist in talking to me my first letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, and in sheer self-defence both my friends and I thought it would be the best plan to challenge them to a newspaper controversy. They seemed to have so much to say and thought that what they said was so good, that I thought it a pity the public should lose the benefit of it. As far as I know the exception taken to my views on this matter are only by four individuals, and really my challenge was only meant to bring these people out, though I am glad to hear from Mr. Lancaster a little opposition conducted in a courteous manner is a good thing. I don't know if Mr. Lancaster considers his letter a reply to my challenge, or a reply to my letter. I cannot see that it is either one or the other, but I should advise him to read my second letter, which I expect shortly in the *Cotton Factory Times* before he writes again, wherein I expose the absurd remark of " Spindle-point," and prove the statement I made in my first letter from the English operatives themselves, and, again, it is no use for me to go over the same ground twice. My challenge really refers to my previous letter, for therein are embodied the three points mentioned in the challenge, and what I want is for some one to take those letters *seriatim* and answer them, and when they have done that it will be time enough for me to come to the front again. However, I shall have a word or two to say about Mr. Lancaster's letter. In the first place, I do not object to the Lancashire people sticking up for their trade when they see it slipping away from them. What I object to is that they should profess a lackadaisical sympathy for the cotton operatives of India when their real object is to cripple the cotton industry of this country, so that the Lancashire people can profit by it. Who has a better right to weave calico to cover the nakedness of their own people than the natives themselves. Has Lancashire ? and if so, why ? Again, as regards the position of the operatives, in my second letter I clearly show that the Indian operatives are better off than the English operatives. It is useless for me to repeat what I have already written. Therefore, I must again beg Mr. Lancaster to wait until he sees that letter. I deprecate the Hindoos dealing with the Marwaris as much as they do, and I am afraid the millowners themselves are to a certain extent to blame for much of this, in consequence of the pernicious system of the monthly payments, which I condemn. I suppose the clumsy system they have of paying wages here, and the great loss of time to the workpeople consequent thereon, is responsible for monthly payment of wages at the mill. When I was manager in England I introduced a system of paying wages, whereby over 1,300 workpeople were paid in less than half an hour, and I should be glad to introduce the same plan here. Of course, it entails a little extra work on the office people, but that is amply compensated for by the great saving of the workpeople's time. There is no excuse for the English operative dealing so extensively as they do with the pawnbrokers, *viz.*, pledging their clothes on the Monday morning and fetching them out again when pay day comes for Sunday use. On the Monday they sing " Oh where are my Sunday clothes ? Far far away !" The English operatives are paid weekly, and then, again, they are supposed to be so much more intelligent than the mild Hindu.

When Mr. Lancaster says the only way the atmosphere can be contaminated in a mill is by employing an extra number of workpeople, it shows he does not know much about the weaving sheds of Lancashire, which are artificially heated by steam, and in consequence of heavy sizing, steam is blown off excessively, filling the place full of damp and noxious vapours. Windows are shut and ventilators also, when there are any, while here, as he must know, for the greater part of the year we work with the windows wide open with a balmy breeze blowing the room, purifying the atmosphere, and invigorating the workpeople. I quite agree with Mr. Lancaster that on hygienic grounds it is a wise plan to limewash once a year any room, where a great number of people congregate daily. Mr. Lancaster does not seem to know that the mills in England formerly worked 12½ hours per day. I passed full-time at nine years of age and worked half the day and played the other half. I did not mention the matter at first in a controversial spirit, and I am sure it is nothing to boast about. I hope I have satisfied Mr. Lancaster that it is from no desire to put myself forward that I threw the challenge out, but for the reason I have before given. The other letter I find in your columns, and which I call the illogical chirp from Peter Kirkland, is not worth my while to answer. I answer no letters with fictitious signatures. —Yours, &c.,

ISAAC WHITTAKER,
Manager.

October 2, 1890.

[We have omitted from our correspondent's letter several passages which are mainly of autobiographical interest.—Ed. *B. G.*]

THE CHARGE AGAINST A LAW AGENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Kindly correct the following error in your report of my evidence in the proceedings in Mr. Cooper's court yesterday :—"To *shove* the accused out of the room" should have been " *show* the accused out of the room."—Yours, &c.,

COLIN CAMPBELL.

October 2.

A FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY.

At the Insolvent Debtor's Court on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the presiding Commissioner, heard the case of Premjee Runchordas, residing at Malabar Hill. Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. E. Wilkin, appeared to oppose the insolvent's discharge on behalf of Mr. Arnold Beer, of Cawnpore, carrying on business under the name and style of Beer Brothers, who obtained a decree in the Bombay High Court for Rs. 3,000 with interest and costs against the insolvent in August, 1889. Mr. Manker opposed the discharge on the grounds that the insolvent had fraudulently contracted debts when he knew he had no means of paying them and had engaged largely in speculative transactions ; that his schedule was false and fictitious ; that he had given undue preference to some of his creditors and had transferred his property for inadequate considerations ; that he had concealed his books of account, and had misappropriated and misapplied several of the sums mentioned in the schedule ; and that he had fraudulently fabricated entries in his books.

At the close of the enquiry, his lordship, in disposing of the case, remarked that this appeared to be a fraudulent insolvency. The insolvent had concealed a diamond ring and watch and chain. His lordship had no doubt he had suppressed his real books of account, and the new ones had been concocted for the purposes of his insolvency. Insolvent had brought himself within the meaning of section 50 and rendered himself liable to punishment. But his lordship thought the ends of justice would be satisfied by dismissing his petition, by which course the opposing creditor would probably get his money. The petition was dismissed with costs.

THE BOMBAY FREIGHTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday afternoon, an extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Freighters' Association (in liquidation) was held at the Office of the Association, in Elphinstone Circle, under the presidency of Mr. Mathuradas Hirjee. The members confirmed the subjoined resolutions, which had been passed at a meeting of the Association, on the 17th ultimo :—(1) That Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy be appointed sole liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the said company, and that his remuneration be fixed at the rate of 5 per cent. on the amount that may be recovered by him on account of the said company ; and (2) that all the powers contained in clauses 177, 201, 202, and 204, of the Indian Company's Act for the purpose of winding up the said company be given to the said liquidator. After according a vote of thanks to the chairman the members dispersed.

A Shillong telegram of Monday says that news has been received of the relief of Fort Changsil. The relieving force was fired at on the 26th at the first rapids. Lieutenant Swinton was killed, and four sepoys and one boatman wounded. One sepoy has since died. The force proceeded to Changsil, meeting no further oppositon. Great regret is felt here for the loss of Lieutenant Swinton, who was a general favourite and a most promising officer. Lieutenant Swinton was shot from the rocks overlooking the river. Lieutenant Cole left Changsil on the 29th with 300 men to relieve Aijal. All is reported well at Changsil.

THE SEIZURE OF ILLEGAL PICTURES.

Before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Abba Kareem, was charged on remand with selling improper pictures, on the 4th of September. Mahomed Hajee Joosub was charged with having been found in possession of similar photographs for the purpose of sale.

Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, appeared and prosecuted for the Crown. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

His Worship intimated that he would deal first with the case against Abba Kareem, the servant of Mahomed Hajee Joosub.

Superintendent MacDermott, examined, said : On the 4th of last month, accompanied by Police Inspector Hack and Police Constable Bal Govind Kissonsing, I drove to the Juma Musjid. I gave the police sepoy, who was in plain clothes, a Rs. 10 currency note with certain instructions. The sepoy went to the shop of Hajee Joosub, the master of the accused. Amongst other things which he purchased were six improper pictures. I then went with him to the accused. There he pointed out the accused as the person who sold him the photographs and other articles. The accused admitted having sold them, and handed over the Rs. 10 marked note. The accused stated that he was a servant in the shop, and the pictures belonged to his master. He addressed a Memon boy in the Kutchi language, who immediately left the shop. The boy returned with Mahomed Hajee Joosub, the owner of the shop. I showed him the photos which his servant had sold for Re. 1. I requested him to speak in Hindustani that I might understand what he said. I asked him to make over to me all the photos of the kind he had in the shop.

The accused then handed over in all 104 pictures. On the morning after I seized the pictures Mahomed Hajee Joosub gave me information that he obtained the pictures from native *lascars* from a ship in the harbour.

Balgovind Kissonsing, Police Constable 958 A., said : I purchased these six pictures on the 4th of September from Abba Kareem for Re. 1.

Cross-examined by the accused.—Abba Kareem told me to come the next day, when his master would give me the photographs. The tin-box was not produced by the Memon boy.

The prisoner pleaded guilty. His Worship said he would pronounce sentence upon him after hearing the case of Mahomed Haji Joosub who was charged with abetment in the commission of the offence.

Superintendent MacDermott was re-sworn, and in cross-examination, said : I have been desired by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police to put down the sale of indecent pictures in the town. I decline to give you the source, from which I obtained the information, regarding the accused selling indecent pictures, under section 125 of the Evidence Act. Any police officer is allowed to go into another section and investigate a case on receiving information regarding any offence in that section. As an instance of such a procedure, I may mention a similar case of the sale of indecent photos, which I placed before Mr. Cooper some three weeks ago, in which the accused was fined Rs. 250. It will no doubt be of interest to know that in consequence of an assault committed by Mahomed Hajee Joosub on his servant Abba Kareem, who refused to take the whole responsibility resulting in the seizure of the pictures upon himself, the latter obtained a summons against his master, who was the owner of the shop.

His Worship remarked that he adopted the procedure of trying the two accused separately for the simple reason of the rupture, which existed between them.

The case was adjourned till the 10th instant, at 3 p. m.

THE SINGULAR CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, the case of Alice Bunker and Shapoorjee Framjee *vs.* Rustomjee Cursetjee, an engine-driver, in the G. I. P. Railway Company, Framjee Cowasjee Daroowalla, Rustomjee Cowasjee Daroowalla, Mahadoo Babajee and Cullian Canjee, was resumed, in which the two complainants, Alice Bunker and Shapoorjee Framjee, are alleged to have been assaulted by the five accused on the 26th July last, and on which occasion a small gold watch and chain attached is also alleged to have been stolen from Alice Bunker by the first accused, Rustomjee Cursetjee. Mr. R. D. Setna, barrister-in-law, appeared for the prosecution ; Mr. L. De Souza for the first accused, and Mr. Morojee Cassinath, on behalf of the accuseds Nos. 2 and 3.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner of Bombay, and also Police Surgeon, examined by Mr. Setna, said : On the 28th July last he examined Alice Bunker, who called at his bungalow, at Nesbit Road, Byculla, at 7 o'clock on the evening of that date, and said that she had been severely assaulted by some Parsees and two Hindus, on the night of the 26th July. On examining her he found several bruises on her arms, left shoulder, and other parts of her body. From one bruise it appeared as if she had been kicked. He was of opinion that the other bruises were caused by blows from a stick, and not from a fall.

Cross-examined by Mr. DeSouza.—He should expect a person to get over the effects of drink within two days. The bruises appeared, when he saw them, to have been caused within a day or two.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morojee Cassinath.—A bruise could be caused by a fall, but the bruises he had described could not have been caused by a fall.

Re-examined by Mr. Setna.—He had not the slightest doubt that the bruises had been caused by blows with a stick.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 6th instant.

THE SPORTS AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The annual sports and fete, in connection with St. Mary's College, terminated on Wednesday evening, with the performance of the farce, entitled " The Pardoned Criminal." The north end of the hall, which is used as a general study-room, was converted into a pretty little stage, on the back-ground of which was represented the interior of a hall or mansion. During the early part of the day prizes were awarded to the successful competitors in the races and exercises-at-arms. The students, some two hundred in number, were entertained to a treat. In the evening a programme of music and songs was received with applause throughout. In the farce Melthan, the land-lord, J. Tobin, acquitted himself with great credit, winning the admiration of the students. P. D' Cruz was also good as Kibiz, and kept the audience in continuous laughter. The proceedings closed with the playing of the National Anthem.

OBITUARY.

M. ALPHONSE KARR.

Jean Baptiste Alphonsese Karr was born at Paris, Nov. 24, 1808, received his first instructions from his father, and afterwards entered the College Bourbon, in which he became a teacher. A copy of verses which he sent to the satirical journal *Figaro*, introduced him to literary life. Having been disappointed in love, he, in 1832, published a novel written in his youth,—" Sous les Tilleuls," a *melange* of irony and sentiment, of good sense and trifling, which at once made him popular. " Une Heure trop Tard " appeared in 1833 ; ' Vendredi Soir," in 1835 ; " Le Chemin le plus Court," in 1836 ; " Einerley " and " Genevieve " in 1838 ; and " Voyage autour de mon Jardin," in 1845, followed by numerous other works. In 1839 he became editor-in-chief of *Figaro* ; and the same year founded *Les Guepes*, a monthly satirical journal, which had a remarkable success. After the revolution of 1848, M. Karr, disgusted with political life, retired to Nice, and still writes occasionally in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals. His chief occupation, however, is horticulture on a large scale. The publication of a complete edition of this author's works commenced at Paris in 1860. He was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, April 25, 1845. His daughter, Mdlle. Therese Karr, has written " Les Soirees Germaniques offertes a la Jeunesse," published in 1860 ; " Les Huit Grandes Epoques de l'Histoire de France," in 1861 ; " Contre un Proverbe," and " Dieu et ses Don," in 1864 ; and other works.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Esplanade Bandstand on Saturday, the 4th October, 1890, and every other Saturday until further notice.

This Saturday evening's programme of music, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45 p.m., weather permitting, will be :—

March	Argandale	Arr. by P. Clyne.
Overture	The Armourer	Lortzing.
Valse	Christmas Roses	Walteufel.
Fantasia	A Burlesque	Kappey.
Valse	Rosee du Matin	Fahrbach.
Polka	The Students	Coote.

Mr. T. Walker, C.S., is to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, pending further orders.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations was held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday afternoon. His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, presided, and the other members present were :—The Honourable Sir R. West, K.C.I.E., the Honourable Mr. J. G. Moore, the Honourable Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, M.A., LL.B., the Honourable Mr. Navroji Nasarvanji Wadia, C.I.E., the Honourable Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.; the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik ; the Honourable Mr. T. H. Stewart ; and the Honourable Mr. L. R. W. Forrest.

H. E. the Governor, at the outset, said :—In taking the chair on the first occasion at a meeting of the Council, I merely express the hope that my honourable colleagues will assist me in seeing that the deliberations are conducted in a proper and business-like manner.

After some formal business had been gone through, including the laying on the table of the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bombay Municipal Servants' Bill No. 1 of 1890.

The Hon. Sir Raymond West, in moving the second reading of the Bill, said :—Your Excellency,—Since this Bill was before the Council on the occasion of the first reading, it has been submitted to the Corporation of Bombay, who are more immediately and largely interested in it than any other person in India, and it has also been before the public at large for a considerable time, and whatever may have been said of other Acts it cannot possibly be said of this Bill that it has been hurriedly rushed through, or that there has not been ample time to consider it in all its possible relations and bearings to society and to all individuals concerned. We have received the suggestions of various kinds, which have come before us with regard to the principle and to the details of the Bill. Some of those were considered in the Select Committee, and some of the phases of that independent opinion were set forth in the report of the Select Committee, and our honourable colleague, Mr. Javerilal Yajnik, has, I believe, given notice of one or two amendments of words, which he is unwilling to accept. There has been no opinion expressed against him so far as the Select Committee is concerned. Of course the honourable members have a perfect right to maintain not only in the Select Committee, but here as well, their views, and repeat their reasons here for the opinions they hold on the various points in which they differ from the principles of this Bill ; but apart from that the general result of such matters as have come to the notice of Government Mr. Javerilal is in favour generally of the Bill. As I dwelt on the main principles of the Bill on the occasion of its introduction, I will not dwell at length upon it on the present occasion. In a great Municipality like Bombay or even like Poona, a set of rules for the benefit of the public, who are embraced within the Municipality, have to be laid down, and the public have to submit to the restrictions laid down, which they would not have to submit to were they as savages roaming in the fields or in the Primival Forest, where they could do as they liked. These same restrictions, which people have to submit to, have, indeed, the advantages of English life, for they have to submit to an amount of discipline which would be out of place in villages or in small hamlets. This is really the basis on which the Bill now before the Council arises for the general good of the community, which is the ground of all legislation, and is a sufficient justification for any individual inconvenience. The Bill has been reviewed in the Select Committee, I think, most carefully on the basis of such principles as I have stated, and the members of the Select Committee, who are still Members of Council, will bear in mind that with such gentlemen as Mr. Latham and Mr. Beaufort, it underwent a most severe and searching criticism, and every point was well considered before the decision of the Select Committee was arrived at. The report now placed before the Council states what the views of the Committee were. I think it better, therefore, to rely on that general concensus of opinion than to go any further into the principles which actuated the changes which have been made, for, it will be observed, they very slightly affect the principles of the Bill. In clause c of section 3, it will be found the words, " Who abets an offence under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) shall forfeit his pay accruing due for a current term of service, and arrears of pay due for a term of not more than one month," have been introduced by the Select Committee. Under section 40 of the Indian Penal Code there is a certain punishment attached to abetment, and therefore in cases of strikes this clause is unnecessary, a penalty against abetment of an offence being already provided against, but its introduction, it was thought, would be a special convenience, making it clear to subordinate servants of the Corporation of Bombay, into whose hands the Act, when it is passed, will be put, as a guide, to them, and I would point out to the honourable members who have amendments to propose on this clause to consider whether the amendments will fit in with the general section of the Indian Penal Code, and also that the provisions they would submit, are suited to the practice, of the Indian Penal Code. Another point I may refer to is that some communications which have reached us state that the provisions of the Act should not only affect servants of the Municipality, but also the servants of contractors, who have taken contracts for work to the Municipality. It has been pointed out that the Gas Company employs gas-lighters who, by striking, may cause difficulties and inconveniences which this Bill is intended to avoid. But, on the other hand, the Corporation has nothing to gain and no money to make, by imposing restrictions on their contractors' servants, or unfair terms upon them. These are the principles, Sir Raymond West said in conclusion, upon which your Select Committee has based their report, and I therefore move the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik said :—I shall briefly state the circumstances under which this Bill has been introduced into the Council. In July last year the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality was threatened with strikes by the scavengers and bigaries in its service. Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant was then the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. It appears that in reporting on the subject, he made an earnest appeal to Government for legal powers to deal more severely with strikes in the future. It was urged that the existing Municipal Act of 1888 was powerless to deal with combinations on the part of these people. The old Act of 1872 did give power to the Corporation to make bye-laws ' for the regular, efficient and faithful performance of their several duties by officers and servants of the Corporation subordinate to the Commissioner.' Bye-law 9 was framed under that Act for the purpose of regulating the resignation, withdrawal from duty and leave of such servants. That bye-law became extinct when the new Municipal Act of 1888 came into force. As, however, the new Act gave no power to the Corporation to make bye-laws, while it imposed heavy responsibilities on the Commissioner in respect of the surface cleaning of the city and of the removal of the city's nightsoil through the agency of scavengers and halalkhors, some provision for the enforcement of discipline among these municipal servants became necessary. The obvious course under the circumstance was the revival of the old bye-laws. One would have thought that the recommendation of the Commissioner should have taken the form of a proposal for a Bill limiting legislation to empowering the Corporation to frame bye-laws on the lines of the old bye-laws which had stood the test of 17 years, and providing penalties for combinations and abetments thereof. Indeed, when the Bill, which was forwarded for the opinion of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, came up before that body for the adoption of the report of the Committee to which it was referred, an amendment in this very form was moved by one of the Councillors, my friend, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, in the absence of my other learned friend, Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the original proposer of the amendment. Mr. Mehta was one of the members of the Committee. In the minute of dissent recorded by him and which was appended to the Committee's report, Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta discussed the merits of the Bill in detail and set out his views upon it with his usual clearness, forensic ability, and wide and intimate knowledge of the municipal affairs of Bombay. In recommending a resort to severer penalties for breaches of discipline hitherto liable to civil damages, Mr. Ollivant, it seems to me, put an unbounded faith in the virtue or efficacy of enactments, in a belief in what Herbert Spencer calls, ' the unexpressed postulate that every evil in a society admits of cure ; and that the cure is within the reach of the law,' forgetting that the remedy not unfrequently proves worse than the disease. A harsh law defeats its own object. In a special legislation of this kind it is not sufficient to keep before the mind the simple fact of the strikes and the necessity of preventing a recurrence of them. The experience gained in respect of the causes which produced the strikes and the lessons taught by them have to be correctly interpreted. It is necessary that the Council should have this phase of the question before it in considering the principle of the Bill. And here it may be asked, what are the facts connected with these strikes ? In my opinion the first and the most important fact in this connection is that last year was the second occasion on which the strikes occurred in the Health Department in the course of the past twenty-five years. The first occasion dates as far back as the 1st January 1866. The strike then occurred among the halalkhors, and was due to the importation of up-county halalkhors, but the men soon got reconciled. In respect of the strikes of last year, it is notice-able that they were due mainly to the oppression and injustice practised upon the bigaries or scavengers in the Health Department by their immediate superiors, the muccadums. I hold in my hand an official report on these strikes. It is dated the 17th December 1889. It was made by Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Ali, Superintendent of the Detective Branch, to Colonel F. J. Wise, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and circulated to the members of the Corporation on the 15th May, 1890. This report is valuable as throwing a flood of light on the causes of the late strikes. Speaking of the grievances of the poor scavengers the Superintendent remarks that 'the principal grievances of the municipal bigaries at the time of the first strike in July 1889 were (1) the payment of *dusturi* to the muccadums at the rate of annas 8 per male and annas 4 per female every month, and (2) the payment of one month's wages for procuring a permanent place and of a rupee for mensem for procuring a substitute's place.' One of the muccadums, into whose conduct an enquiry was made by the Superintendent, admitted his guilt and, says the Superintendent, 'offered under a promise of pardon to lay bare the organized system of receiving *dusturi* and other illegal remunerations complained of, which, he said, were levied by all muccadums and shared with their respective ward clerks, sub-inspectors, and even Inspectors with one or two exceptions. *I brought the fact by your order to the notice of the Municipal authorities concerned, but it was not considered advisable to accept the offer under the condition*' (para. 9). (The italics are mine.) Why this organised system of levying *dusturi* and other illegal remunerations was not enquired into, it is for Mr. Ollivant to explain. But the results of the prosecutions of certain ring-leaders among the muccadums before the Presidency Magistrates left no manner of doubt on the subject. In para. 16 of the report, the Detective Police Superintendent says:—'The results of the above prosecutions have no doubt proved satisfactorily the correctness of the allegations of the bigaries who have now not only exposed their superiors, but have also deprived them of their long and uninterruptedly enjoyed illegal remunerations. Thus the bigaries in general, and, especially those, who have been the cause of the exposures, have naturally made themselves irreconcilable enemies of the persons under whom they have to serve daily; such being the case, their immediate superiors, especially the muccadams, will sooner or later try every possible means in their power to unnecessarily molest and ruin their accusers and exposers.' Before ending his report, the Superintendent remarks:—'In laying the above facts before you, I beg to state that unless prompt and effective measures are adopted to protect the poor bigaries against their offended superiors, none of the oppressed will ever venture to come forward for the redress of his grievances, and the thing again (will) become as bad as before, and may lead to serious consequences.' It does not appear that the facts elicited in course of the enquiries in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts and the experience thereby gained of the last strikes has been translated into any of the provisions of the Bill. While it is held that these workmen have in their ranks men with much power to do mischief, the fact that they are a very useful and indispensable class of work-people and that the success of the sanitary administration of the city depends upon their cheerful and contented disposition does not appear to have received a due measure of attention. The *Bombay Gazette*, in an admirable leading article the other day, called attention to this and other aspects of the question. Some idea, my Lord, of the very important and useful service these municipal servants do to the public in bringing about a low rate of mortality, in reducing the frequency of epidemics, and in maintaining Bombay in remarkably good health of late years may be formed from the fact that on an average 3,974 men and women and 665 scavengering and drain carts and 158 nightsoil and cesspool carts were at work each day in 1888-89 for the collection and removal of many hundred tons of garbage or kutchra and nightsoil, and for the opening and cleaning of many hundred miles of covered drains. So rapidly has the city been extending of late that we who live in the midst of the changes going on in respect of health and sanitation by the services these people perform are scarcely able to appreciate them. No doubt the public who pay them are entitled to the performance of these services in a regular and faithful manner, but it is also due to the services they render that they should receive due protection from the municipal authorities against the levy of blackmail from their immediate superiors. And if, when failing to recieve redress for their grievances, they abandon their work, and that too once in 25 years, what is it that the municipal authorities have recourse to? They consider the conduct of these men in asking protection against the levy of blackmail to be blameworthy, and ask Government to frame a law with a view to exact absolute obedience on pain not only of forfeiture of pay and fine but of imprisonment extending to three months. This brings me to the principle of the Bill. Section 3 of the Bill which embodies the principle makes resignation, withdrawal or absence from or neglect or breach of duty or of any law or rule or order by a person which as a municipal servant it is his duty to obey, an offence punishable by imprisonment which may extend to three months. It seems to me that this principle goes far beyond the declared object of the Bill which is to re-enact the penalties hitherto imposed under the old bye-laws. Para. 4 of the statement of objects and reasons says that 'the primary object of the present Bill is not so much to introduce any new obligations as to provide by legislation the penalty hitherto imposed under municipal bye-laws'. Again, in para. 9 it is stated that 'it appears to be necessary to provide by legislation the protection which the repeal of the bye-laws has withdrawn.' Now, the penalty hitherto imposed under the old bye-laws for breaches of discipline consisted in a forfeiture of wages and fine. The principle of the Bill, however, goes further. It makes no distinction between light and serious offences, but treats all offences, whether they consist in absence or withdrawal from duty or wilful breaches on the part of individuals, as crimes punishable by imprisonment. Thus while the lighter acts or breaches of discipline by individual workmen which cannot endanger public health or safety are dealt with severely in the Bill, the more serious offences of combinations or strikes which really endanger public health and safety, and to prevent which is the avowed object of the Bill, are wholly ignored or indirectly dealt with. When the Bill came up before the Select Committee, it became my duty to point out that whereas absence or withdrawal from duty and wilful neglect or breach of discipline may be punished with forfeiture of pay and fine the punishment of imprisonment should be reserved for combinations and abetments thereof. To punish mere absence from or neglect of duty with imprisonment would involve excessive hardship in a matter in which public interests are not seriously jeopardised. In the case of strikes or combinations public interests are seriously endangered. I accordingly suggested the addition of a special clause dealing with strikes. I also suggested that where acts on the part of individual workmen were such as to endanger public safety, as in the case of abandonment of duty by a member of the Fire Brigade, such acts should be made liable not only to forfeiture of pay and fine but to imprisonment. In making this recommendation regard was had to the frequency with which fires have of late broken out in Bombay, resulting in a heavy loss of property. In a recent report of one of the Fire Insurance Companies (the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company) the following passage occurs:—'The year under review has been a prolific one for fires, the number and extent of losses being without precedent in Bombay. The yearly average loss by fire during the last 25 years amounts to Rs. 3,28,916, while the estimated value of property destroyed and damaged by fire during the year is about Rs. 5,000,000.' In short, the principle I contended for was the award of punishments according to the degree or nature of the offence. These proposals did not meet with the acceptance of the Select Committee. The proposal to insert a clause dealing with strikes was objected to on the ground that there would be considerable difficulty in defining the word "strike" or in introducing into our legislation a law of criminal conspiracy. But the Committee agreed to go so far as to add a fresh clause (*c*) which they thought would to some extent meet the case by providing a punishment, conformable to the existing law, for the abetment of the offences created by clauses (*a*) and (*b*). It was also thought that my proposed amendments would have had the effect of completely re-modelling the first part of the section by creating three distinct classes of offences, with a distinct punishment for each. With regard to the last objection, I confess I do not see how the first part of the section would have been completely re-modelled by my proposal. The three classes of offences are not created by my proposal. They already exist in the Bill, and it was only in respect of punishments for them that I proposed what seemed to me to be a more logical arrangement. As to the difficulty of giving a legal definition of "strikes," I am quite prepared to admit it. In view of that difficulty I have proposed the addition of a clause dealing with combinations for purposes which are indicated in the Bill as offences under clauses (*a*) and (*b*.) As regards the introduction of a law of criminal conspiracy which would be new to our Penal Code, I admit that it is a very difficult question to deal with. I may venture, however, to say that though a law dealing with industrial conspiracy may be unknown to the Indian Penal Code, it is by no means unknown to countries where labour disputes have been far more frequent than in India. The English statute of 1875 recognises it. I find from it that breaches of contract by the employes of gas and water companies acting in combination, and resulting in failure of supplies of gas and water are liable to the punishment of imprisonment. Section 4 of 38 and 39 Victoria, chap. 85, known as the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, provides that where a person employed by, a municipal authority or by any company or contractor on whom is imposed by Act of Parliament the duty, or who have otherwise assumed the duty of supplying any city, borough, town, or place, or any part thereof, with gas or water, wilfully and maliciously breaks a contract of service with that authority or company or contractor, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequences of his so doing, either alone or in combination will be to deprive the inhabitants of that city, borough, town, place, or part, wholly or to a great extent of their supply of gas or water, he shall on conviction thereof by a court of summary jurisdiction, or on indictment, be liable either to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months with or without hard labour. If, then, the object of the present Bill is to punish strikes or illegal combinations, the legislature is, I am humbly of opinion, bound to recognise the principle of the English statute, but if the recognition in an open manner of such a principle for industrial conspiracy would not be conformable to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, then any attempt to punish combinations of workmen through the indirect mode of punishing individual acts is, I respectfully submit, highly objectionable. Either punish strikes by a direct and straightforward provision of law or leave them alone, but I consider it inexpedient to inflict penalties for combinations through individual breaches of discipline. But if a law of criminal conspiracy in the shape of strikes or illegal combinations is not conformable to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, still less, I presume, is the ordinary neglect of duty by an individual considered a fit subject for penal legislation. On this subject nothing can be more explict, I think, than the view taken by Lord Macaulay and the other Commissioners on the Indian Penal Code. They appear to have shown great reluctance to treat neglect of duty by a servant as a crime. In note P. on the chapter on the criminal breaches of contracts of service, the Commissioners observe:—"We agree with the great body of jurists in thinking that in general a mere breach of contract ought not to be an offence, but only to be the subject of a civil action." To the general canon thus laid down the Commissioners make some exceptions. They agree (1) that some breaches of contract are very likely to cause evil such as no damages or only very high damages can repair, and (2) that they are also very likely to be committed by persons from whom it is exceedingly improbable that any damages can be obtained. My honourable and learned friend, the mover of the Bill, will perhaps take hold of these exceptions as justifying the principle of the Bill. He will urge that in the ranks of the municipal workmen, such as scavengers and halalkhors, there is much power to do mischief; that this mischief would be such as no amount of damages can repair, nor are the workmen in a condition to pay any damages. For instance, the refusal on the part of the scavengers to sweep streets or clean drains, or on the part of the halalkhors to remove nightsoil will give rise to epidemics which no amount of damages can repair, and that such evil will be caused by men from whom there is not the remotest possibility of recovering any damages. To this my reply is that such dangers to public health and safety are likely to arise by neglect of duties on the part, not of individuals, but of combinations of them, and that neglect of duty on the part of individuals can be met without difficulty by replacing such individuals by others. The municipality of Bombay possesses resources which are ample enough for this purpose. The Commissioners on the Indian Penal Code then discuss concrete cases involving such breaches of contract as in their opinion are fit subjects for penal legislation. The cases are those of palanquin-bearers, seamen bound to carry a vessel to a particular port, and men having the care of infants, of the sick, and of the helpless. And they say:—"We have indeed been urged to go further, and to punish as a criminal every menial servant who before the expiration of the term for which he is hired quits his employer. But it does not appear to us that in the existing state of the market for that description of labour in India good masters are much in danger of being voluntarily deserted by their menial servants, or that the loss or inconvenience occasioned by the sudden departure of a cook, a groom, a hurkaru, or khidmatgar would often be of a serious character. If the words, 'scavenger,' 'halalkhor,' 'drain-cleaner,' 'fireman' are substituted for the words, 'cook,' 'groom,' 'hurkaru,' or 'khidmatgar' in the above quotation, the argument would, *mutatis mutandis*, stand equally good for municipal employes. And the conclusion which the Commissioners come to is:—'We are greatly apprehensive that by making these petty breaches of contracts offences we should give not protection to good masters but means of oppression to bad ones.' On a careful review of all these considerations, the conclusion which the Indian Law Commissioners arrived at was that 'they are not prepared to punish as criminal every menial servant who quits his employer without a certain notice upon the expiration of the term for which he is hired under ordinary circumstances.' So much for what I may call the juridical view of the principle of the Bill which seeks to inflict heavier penalties for breaches of contract hitherto liable to civil damages. Since this expression of opinion by the Indian jurists, there have been, it seems to me, only two instances or, strictly speaking, only one instance in which the legislature has thought fit to interpose its authority. By section II. of Act XIII of 1859, if a workman, after having received money in advance from a person, wilfully neglects to perform the work he has contracted to perform, he will be tried before a magistrate who, on being satisfied of such wilful neglect, may order him to perform such work or repay the advance received by him, and in case of refusal to comply with such order may direct to him to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months. Thus no workman can pocket advances with impunity if the work is not done. The only instance in which the principle of the Bill has found application, and which has been put forward as a precedent for the present legislation is that of the Calcutta Municipal Act. I am not, however, sufficiently well posted in the circumstances which rendered such legislation at Calcutta expedient or necessary. But apart from the legal aspects of the Bill, there are a few practical considerations which, I think, the Council have to bear in mind. By far a large number of municipal servants in the Health Department are mahars, bhangis, dheds, &c. They occupy a very low status in Hindu society. They belong in fact to what are known as the Hindu outcastes. As such they are debarred from employment as domestic servants for indoor or outdoor work. It is, therefore, their interest as well as their duty to remain in the service of the municipality. Whether the present legislation would have the effect of preventing strikes or not, it is hard to say, but the probable result of holding the punishment of imprisonment *in terrorem* over their heads would be, in my opinion, to cause a serious disappointment to them. They will constantly be under the fear that the law will be used as a handle for extortion and oppression by the muccadums, their immediate superiors. If their disappointment and fear will not drive them into open strikes or combinations, it is quite possible to hold that they may drive them to leave the service of the municipality one by one, consistently with the letter of the law, for I consider that a repressive measure like this which does not discriminate between light and serious offences but holds out the same penalties for all cannot fail to be ultimately productive of harm rather than good. One more remark and I have done. The scope of the Bill is not limited to Bombay. Its operation admits of being extended to any municipal district in the Bombay Presidency. Now the measure may be necessary for Bombay, though the strikes even there have occurred at the interval of a quarter of a century, but not one out of the 160 municipalities or so that are spread over the different parts of the Bombay Presidency has to my knowledge, ever complained of any strikes having taken place amongst its workmen and ever wanted a law. The state of the labour market in the mofussil is entirely different, want of employment for workmen or cheapness of labour being its prominent feature. I, therefore, fail to see that any case whatever has been made out for extending the application of this Bill to any district municipality. And now to sum up what I have said. It seems to me that the principle of the Bill is open to the objection that whereas the object and reason of the Bill is to re-impose the penalties under the old bye-laws, the Bill goes far beyond this object in legislating for severer penalties; that while individual acts or offences of a lighter nature not hurtful to public health or safety are proposed to be penally dealt with, acts of combinations which are really dangerous to public health and safety are altogether ignored, any penal provision for them being considered as not conformable to the existing law in India or if, dealt with at all, they are reached indirectly through or in the name of lighter offences; that penalties for combinations and the principle which regulate them are known to English statute; that if they are not conformable to the existing law in India, neither has the treatment of individual breaches of contracts of service as crimes found favour with the Indian Law Commissioners; that the only case where the principle has found application is that of the Calcutta Municipal Act; that the very useful and indispensable class of municipal servants on whose contented and cheerful service the success of the sanitary administration of Bombay depends, deserve better at the hands of the municipal authorities in Bombay than so serious a curtailment of their freedom; that stringent legislation in their case would be no certain guarantee that the public interests of health and safety will be safeguarded, but that, on the contrary, it is just possible to hold that it may result in consequences far more serious than those contemplated by the municipal authorities from the disappointment and heartburning which the Bill may create, and, lastly, that no case has been made out for extending the application of the measure to any municipal district in the Bombay Presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Ranade generally concurred in the Hon. Mr. Javerilal's remarks.

The Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest said:—I wish to express the satisfaction I feel at being present on this my first appearance in the Council for the discussion of a Bill brought forward in the interests of a city, to which I am so greatly attached. For the twenty years that I have resided in Bombay I have, like many others of my fellow-citizens, been under the apprehension of the very calamity which this Bill is especially introduced to avoid. Though, like most Englishmen I have not much sympathy with particular class legislation, I do not attach much weight to the fact that such a Bill has never been introduced into England, but there are certainly signs of a strong feeling setting in that the interests of the public shall not be injuriously affected by the action of its own public servants. This Bill, however, is a very powerful instrument, and for that reason I object to it being applied, at any rate, for the present, to other municipalities only on the grounds that I do not consider these bodies are at present fit to administer such a powerful act. I do not think Mr. Ranade has quite recognised the importance of a halalcore service, for the halalcore service protects Bombay from disease and death. With a carefully selected Committee and a superior staff of officers there is only a slight chance of power being abused. But I do not think there is the same security in the present constitution of Mofussil Municipalities. I also object to section 5 giving the power to the exception, first, on consultation with the Corporation to decide. I think the very careful manner in which this Bill has been discussed shows the advantage of all legislation passing through the Legislative Council, and I, for my part, am not willing to abrogate to the Executive Government and the Corporation the powers of this Council. I think Mr. Ranade has not sufficiently recognised the importance of a halalcore service, or of the scarcity of the available supply of the necessary labour. If the army is to protect a country from an enemy the halalcore service protects the city of Bombay from disease and death, and the exceptional legislation applied to the soldier is also necessary for the halalcore. In conclusion, I will only express a hope that the officers, who will have the powerful Bill to work under, will use it with justice, moderation, and mercy, and that there shall be no complaints that legislation was invoked to effect what might have been equally well done by judicious administration. For the leading officers of the Bombay Municipality I have no fear.

The Hon'ble Mr. Moore said:—As a revenue officer, I have been in charge of many districts, and I have had to do with the working of a good many Municipalities, and I quite admit what Mr. Ranade said that hitherto no cause has arisen for any such special legislation for Mofussil Municipalities. But I do not see why the principles of this Act, which allows of such an extension to Mofussil Municipalities, should not be allowed to stand, because the Government certainly would not apply the Act to any Mofussil Municipalities unless they ask the Government to assist them. In these days of education and independent thought, what has not happened yet, may happen, and with such a deficiency in the Act we should have to legislate when it is wanted. If the contingency does arise there will be some delay in legislating. Whereas, if we have this provision in the Act we can always make it apply where it is wanted. No harm can possibly be done by leaving the provision in the Bill. As to what has been said about the Commissioners not being fit, of course the Government will naturally take care to see that they do not give authority to any Commissioners who are not fitted to use the powers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stewart said he agreed with the remarks that had been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Moore.

His Excellency the Governor said:—I think it is only fair to myself to offer a few remarks on the Bill. I was not here when the occurrence, which caused the demand for the Bill, took place, and I was also not here when the Bill was first introduced. But, holding as I do very strong opinions as to the right of labour to sell itself for the best price it can, I looked very carefully into the Bill, and I found it had got through the process of consideration by the Corporation and the Select Committee. I am bound to say, therefore, that I think there are special circumstances in the City and Island of Bombay, which do warrant a drastic measure of this kind. I have looked at the schedule of the Bill, and I find that it practically refers to sanitary matters. I speak with the greatest deference to the opinions of the gentlemen who know Bombay well, but from what I have heard I am inclined to suppose that any great delay in the application of those matters might expose the city of Bombay to the gravest risk of pestilence. It seems to me that if there is such a risk as that, it is one of those exceptional cases where drastic measures should be applied. There is no exceptional case which affects the employers of labour in this particular work in Bombay, but possibly cannot be found in the whole of England. Mr. Javerilal has referred to the men who are employed in this kind of work as being outcastes of the district. I do not know whether there is any superfluity of them in Bombay. I am alluding to the previous occasion when men had to be sent for from a long distance—from hundreds of miles and more in order to take the place of those who had struck. I am not prepared to admit that Mr. Ranade was justified in saying that there was such a superfluity of labour, or that the employer of labour here could turn to another course if his labour was suddenly withdrawn. In England there are generally men prepared to turn their hands to almost any novel work. In one of the most recent cases, when there was a large strike in the docks, there were undoubtedly ample numbers of men willing to do the work demanded if they only dared to. The difficulty was that they were not prepared to face the odium of their fellow-workmen if they had undertaken the work. And, therefore, I think that looking at the character of the work to be done, and the risk of it in the City of Bombay if that work is not done, and allotting some little weight to the fact that there may not be a sufficient supply of that particular class of, I think that upon all those grounds the special legislation, which is proposed in this Bill, is, on the whole, justified. Mr. Javerilal has based such objections as he intends to propose to the Bill to the origin of the demands for it, that there were causes, not on the surface, which caused the strike some little time ago, and that there was oppression and jobbery going on among the overseers. But it seems to me that if this is so, that is a subject which the Corporation should look to, and they should see that their servants are not imposed upon by those immediately over them. But I do not think that that is any reason why the health of the City of Bombay should be put to so great a peril, because the bulk of the men employed in this particular work think it too difficult for them, and strike work in order to maintain their case. Then, I think, Mr. Javerilal went on to substantiate his argument that it was preferable to legislate against strikes rather than against individuals. I am by no means certain that legislation against strikes is very successful from our experience of the attempts that have been made to prevent them, and, certainly if I may judge from the amendments which we have to discuss, I am inclined to think that, on the whole, labourers will be much better treated under the provisions of the Bill as it has come up to us from the Select Committee than they would be under the provisions of the amendments proposed by Mr. Javerilal, because it seems to me that what he proposes in those amendments would be far more drastic than they are in the Bill as it has come up from the Select Committee; and it is quite possible that five or more persons might actually not have the power to give the two months' notice which it is intended to provide for in the Bill as it now stands. And then Mr. Ranade has dealt with the subject of the extension of the Bill to other bodies than the Municipal Corporation of Bombay; and Mr. Forrest is inclined to hold the same opinion. Well, I think that the strongest argument that can possibly be adduced in favour of the introduction of that provision is the one which has been advanced by Mr. Ranade himself. That gentleman thinks that fifty years will have elapsed before there is any need for special legislation. It is obvious that if such a long time is going to elapse before the provisions of the Bill are needed in the Mofussil, then nobody can be hurt by them. On the other hand, if any special circumstances did arise on which it becomes necessary to apply the provisions, here are the provisions, and the power to extend them are ready to hand. It is possible on the application of a Municipality and with the consent of the Government, and with the ample time which is given for a full consideration of the matter, that it may be necessary to have to extend the Act to a Mofussil Municipality. A notification will have to be made public, and the public will have ample time to consider it. And so, with all these safeguards, I suggest that it would be wise to introduce a provision for the enlargement of the Bill, so that it may be applied to the Mofussil with those safeguards. It is not likely to be applied unless it is necessary to apply it; secondly, it requires the demand of the Municipality; thirdly, it requires the consent of the Government; and, fourthly, a public notification has to be given of it, and some trouble taken before it can be applied. I submit that the Government is justified in adhering to the retention of such words as will make the Bill applicable to the Mofussil.

The Hon. Sir Raymond West having replied, the Bill was read a second time.

The Bill having then been considered in detail, the Council adjourned.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 30th September are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 28th 11 feet 2 inches against 12 feet 7 inches on the same date last year. Harvesting of jowari and bajri commenced in all talukas. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Locusts appeared in Sakro, Manjhand and Karachi talukas. Crops damaged at Sakro and Manjhand by insects; at Ghorabari, Tatta and Jati by rats; and at Shahbandar by blight and rats.

Shikarpur.—Cotton picking still continues. Harvesting of early kharif crops general. Rabi sowing commenced. Crops suffering from drought in Naushahro, Larkhana and Mehar talukas. Jowari crops slightly injured by worms in Ratodero. Locusts appeared in 8 talukas, damaging crops in 3. Cattle healthy.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops injured by insects and rats in 7 talukas. Rabi operations in progress. Cattle in fair condition. Locusts in 3 northern talukas, causing slight damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts in considerable numbers in 3 talukas damaging crops chiefly in one: general direction towards east.

Ahmedabad.—No rain throughout the district except at Parantij where there was only 11 cents of rain during the last week. Total rainfall up to date, maximum 30 inches 83 cents at Dholka and minimum 11 inches 84 cents at Dhandhuka. Standing crops doing well. Rain wanted for rice. Reaping of bajri has commenced in some talukas.

Panch Mahals.—Slight rain in Jhalod, Dohad and Halol. Standing crops in good condition, but more rain wanted for rice and rabi sowings.

Kaira.—Bajri reaping proceeding. Standing crops in good condition. Land being prepared in some places for rabi.

Broach.—Slight rain in Jambusar and Amod; maximum 46 cents in Jambusar and minimum 35 cents in Amod: total maximum 33 inches at Anklesvar and minimum 19 inches 54 cents at Vagra. Reaping of early crops in Jambusar taluka continues. Cattle and young crops healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Slight rain in Bardoli, Chikhli and Pardi: total maximum at Pardi 83 inches 20 cents and minimum at Olpad 34 inches 37 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding operations in progress. Bajri reaping has commenced in Olpad. Land being prepared for rabi sowing. Agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains normal.

Khandesh.—Rain maximum 25 cents at Raver and minimum 2 cents at Savda. Kharif crops for the most part in good or fair condition. Rain wanted for rabi sowing. Reaping of bajri commenced in some talukas.

Nasik.—Rain during the week at Nasik 4 cents; total 22 inches 15 cents: in talukas maximum 1 inch 10 cents at Igatpuri and minimum 2 cents at Sinnar: no rain at Dindori, Yeola and Kalvan. More rain wanted in almost all the talukas for kharif crops as well as for rabi sowing. Standing kharif crops withering in Dindori and Nandgaon; elsewhere they are fair. Weeding continues. Reaping commenced in Chandor. Land being prepared for rabi sowing generally throughout the district. State of cattle bad in Sinnar, Niphad and Nandgaon for want of sufficient fodder: in other talukas it is middling.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 29th and 30th; total of week 12 cents: total to date 63 inches 22 cents, being 4·80 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 27th and 28th; normal on all other days. Vapour in air defective on 24th; afterwards normal. Abnormal wind from north-west on 24th, from west from 25th to 27th, and from north on 29th and 30th: wind normal on 28th. Thunder and lightning on 30th.

Thana.—Rain at the Sadar station 1 inch 17 cents. total 96 inches 45 cents: in talukas maximum at Karjat 141 inches 62 cents and minimum at Mahim 45 inches 83 cents. Rice vigorous. Reaping of early crops begun in Vada, Salsette and Bassein.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 29th September 1890.)—Fall of rain during the week 57 cents and up to the end of the week 94 inches 42 cents. Condition of crops good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain scanty throughout the district; maximum 3 inches 53 cents at Khed and minimum 68 cents at Devgad. Reaping of halva crops continues.

Poona.—Slight rain throughout the district except at Junnar, Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Baramati; maximum 70 cents in Sirur and minimum 2 cents in Ambegaon Petha. More rain urgently required everywhere. The standing kharif crops are generally good in the hilly portion of the district, and those in the Deshi portion are reviving from the recent fall of rain. Sowing of rabi commenced in 4 talukas. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in taluka Khed and petha Baramati.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during the week in 8 talukas; maximum 2 inches 3 cents at Jamkhed and minimum 6 cents at Sangamner. More rain wanted generally. Kharif crops withering in 2 talukas, and in others they are in fair condition. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder insufficient in parts.

Sholapur.—Slight rain in 6 talukas; maximum 31 cents at Sangola and minimum 6 cents at Pandharpur. Sowing of rabi crops going on satisfactorily in all talukas. Bajri in good condition in Malsiras. Price of fodder has fallen. Prices of food-grain as before. More rain wanted.

Satara.—No rain at Satara during the week: in talukas maximum at Tasgaon 83 cents and minimum at Man 3 cents: none in Khanapur, Patan and Khatav. More rain generally wanted, and especially in Karad, Satara, Khanapur and Man for standing crops. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum at Bijapur 1 inch 1 cent and minimum at Bagalkot 7 cents. Kharif crops in fair condition in northern talukas, where rabi sowing is in progress. Sowing retarded in Bagalkot, Hungund and Badami for want of rain. Agricultural condition fair. More rain wanted.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 cent; total 35 inches 43 cents. More rain much required throughout the district. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—No rain in 5 talukas and 2 pethas: average for week 25 cents, for season 16 inches and 45 cents. More rain much wanted generally. Paddy affected by insects in Hangal. Scarcity of water in Nargund petha. Fodder scanty in 6 talukas and 2 pethas.

Kanara.—Light rain in the district; at Karwar 80 cents. Rice harvest continues on coast. Rain much needed, especially above Ghat.

Rajkot.—Weeding operations continue. Agricultural stock in good condition. Want of rain felt in Sorath Prant.

Wadhwan.—No rain, nor any signs of it.

Baroda.—No rain. Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency proper, except Kaira, Baroda and Kathiawar; generally slight. More wanted for standing early crops or sowing of late crops in parts of Kathiawar; Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, and of all districts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country. Standing crops suffering from draught in 3 talukas of Shikarpur, 2 of Nasik and 2 of Ahmednagar; damaged by blight, rats, locusts or other insects in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier and Dharwar; otherwise good. Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops generally progressing. Fodder insufficient in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar and Dharwar. Agricultural stock healthy except in parts of Nasik.

A telegram from Ajaccio announces that Jean Luciano, who had been wanted for nearly eight years for the murder of his wife, but had so far evaded the officers of the law by keeping in the bush, has just been arrested near the Gravena Bridge. There are yet a goodly number of banditti still at large in the Maquis. Another telegram from Ajaccio, received by the *Temps*, states that the engine-driver of the last train which left there lately for Vizzavona, in the mountains, was fired upon and shot through the chest just as the train was entering the Foce Tunnel. Vengeance is supposed to be the motive for the crime.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per Bottle, wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE DETERIORATION OF INDIAN COTTON.

The question of the deterioration of Indian cotton, particularly in regard to false packing, has for some time been before the United Cotton Spinners' Association of Manchester, and a conference of Lancashire spinners of Surats was held at the beginning of this month to discuss the matter. False packing is the technical name for adulteration, and implies that the cotton described as good is false in description to a material degree by containing seeds, leaf, dirt, sand, and damaged cotton. The evil had become so pronounced that a resolution was recently passed by the Liverpool Cotton Buyers' Association that every bale of Indian cotton shall in future be sampled instead of as heretofore a percentage only unless buyers and sellers mutually agree to the contary; and that if 10 per cent of the lot be found to be falsely packed the buyer shall have the option of invoicing back the lot (if bought for certain "terms for arrival") provided the cotton has not left Liverpool; and of cancelling the contract, if bought on "spot" terms, provided that delivery has not been taken. The rules amount to an expression of belief that every bale of Indian cotton must be regarded with suspicion. They almost amount to a declaration that not a single bale of Surats is now what it represents itself to be. Since the passing of the above rules the number of bales that have been invoiced back to Bombay has been very large, yet from the telegram in another column it would appear that the rules have not been found so remedial as was anticipated, and that further protective measures seem to be called for. To call the packing "fraudulent" is, however, a little hard on the merchant. The gainer from the practice is the native dealer who sells to the merchant, and not the merchant who sells to the spinner. The latter pays the full price of good cotton to the former, and when his cotton is invoiced back he is the loser: whilst the real culprit gains nothing but profit. The Associations at home have only to insist on having what they pay for to force the sellers on this side to see that they too get from the native dealer what they pay for. Until this is done the ill odour in which Indian cotton has long been held is likely to increase. Madras is not responsible for these complaints, for Bombay is the port whence all the adulterated cotton is shipped, and the sellers on that side appear to have reduced the system of false packing to a fine art. People in Bombay should therefore take speedy measures to endeavour to stamp out a gradually spreading malpractice that is likely to endanger, if not to extinguish, one of the most important industries in India.

In a report recently laid before the Bombay Cotton Trades Association attention was drawn to the marked deterioration that had taken place in certain descriptions of Bombay cotton; and a meeting of the Association was called, at which certain resolutions were passed modifying the contract condition for arbitration on certain standards of cotton, so that in future buyers will have to accept an inferior staple under the same name. This is much to be regretted, since it implies an unwillingness on the part of buyers in India to combat the growing tendency of producers to place inferior goods upon the market. Had the Association set its face against any modification of the standard of quality, and insisted upon all deliveries being up to the standard laid down, it would, to a certain extent, have compelled producers to attain the standard of comparitive excellence to which buyers had formerly been accustomed. To produce superior grades of cotton Government assistance may become necessary. The remission of some portion of the tax on cotton land; the provision of facilities in the matter of roads and other communications with centres of trade; and the liberal distribution of superior varieties of Egyptian and American seed might be tried. How far the Government is prepared to extend its assistance remains to be seen; but the least that may be expected of it is the distribution of high class seed among the ryots. Commendable efforts have been made by the Agri-Horticultural Society of India in this direction; but being only on a small scale not much has resulted from its labours.

It has been conclusively established that American cotton can be thoroughly acclimatised in many districts in India; whilst the report (which we recently published) on Madras cottons showed that in many parts of Southern India a cotton is grown, known as Bourbon, the descendant of a plant originally raised from imported Bourbon seed, but now nothing more than a hybrid. This degeneration is due to no other cause than the absence of the infusion of fresh life by the introduction of fresh seed, which has necessitated a mixing of the local Nadam variety. That the Bourbon strain should have survived so long is ample evidence of the suitability of the soil in the Salem and Coimbatore districts, where it is mainly grown, for that species. India is the natural home of the cotton plant, and that plant has existed here for thousands of years. Yet so indifferently has its cultivation been carried on that it has been immeasurably distanced in the race for superiority by its more youthful competitors. The first export of cotton from India to Great Britain occurred in 1783, and the average exported did not, for ten years, exceed 1,600 bales of 400lbs. each. The poorness of its quality was brought to the notice of the exporters, and the East India Company took such steps as it could for its improvement. In the period from 1800 to 1831 the export to foreign countries increased from 16,600 to 60,000 bales, and it has gone on increasing ever since till it now exceeds 1,500,000 bales. China has long imported Indian cotton to a large extent, but the Chinese are now beginning to use their own produce more extensively, and the trade with India shows signs of falling off.

It is instructive to contrast with the apathy of the Indian producer as to quality the steps that have been taken in Egypt to bring about a more desirable staple. It is seventy years since the first cotton was exported from Egypt to the United Kingdom, and now she supplies Europe with millions of pounds of a splendid quality. For this superiority she is indebted to a Frenchman, named Jumel. Prior to 1820 the cotton which was grown was used locally, and was of no great account; but in that year, M. Jumel visited Mado Bey, the ex-Governor of Dongola and Senaar, at Cairo. Now Mado Bey was a great gardener, and in his grounds M. Jumel saw some cotton plants with the lint of which he was much impressed. He obtained from the Bey all the information he could get together with a bag of seed, and then went to Mehemet Ali, the ruling Pasha. He told him he could greatly add to his revenue and would disclose the secret if he would pay him 10,000 dols. The recipe was the planting of the cotton, and its export to Europe. Mehemet Ali agreed to the terms, and the seed was sown. The experimental growth produced three bales which were sent to Europe for report; and, the report being favourable, all the fellahs were compelled to grow this cotton. They did not like to substitute it for their old crops, but the bastinado soon persuaded them, and the result was so brilliant a success that in four years the export had reached 11,000 bales. Poor M. Jumel never got his promised reward as the Pasha broke faith with him, and he is said to have died bankrupt and broken-hearted.

It has been asserted that only enough cotton is grown to supply all the spindles in the world; and it may be that Indian producers, fancying themselves on this account secure of a market, are content to grow any sort of cotton. But new fields for the cultivation of cotton are being rapidly opened up with cottons of the best kind. It may be argued that the spindle power also goes on increasing; which is sound in so far as it goes; but beyond a certain point a market for the production of mills cannot be found, and when manufacturers find their yarns and cloth becoming unsaleable they will be chary of embarking upon further enterprises of the same nature. With raw cotton it is another matter, for a very large portion of what is now taken is consumed solely because there is no other to supply its place, but should a better grade be procurable hardly a bale of it would fetch a price. Chinese cotton, which has hitherto been almost exclusively applied to local uses in small quantities, is beginning to attract attention outside China. It is described as fine in texture, with a fair staple, and a very long fibre; it is of a bright golden colour; and the demand for it is said to be so great that customers are eager to take as much of it as can be produced. It has, besides, a peculiar value, and it can be used as a substitute for wool, or as an imitation of camel's hair. It is an improvement on the brown variety, known as Nankin; and it is valued at from 25 to 33 per cent. above ordinary descriptions of cotton. The Australian farmer is also eagerly engaged in turning his attention to the cultivation of cotton, and every assistance is being given him by the Colonial authorities. Immense quantities of excellent cotton also grow wild in Africa, and the opening up of that continent to trade may result in the extension of its cultivation and export, placing it in formidable rivalry with both India and America. The cotton plant, moreover, is indigenous in many of the islands in the Pacific, where it produces a splendid staple. The trees attain a height of 12 feet, and the bolls are as large as a turkey's egg. In order to develope the cultivation of cotton in Central Asia a concession of nearly 165,000 acres of land has been granted by the Russian Government, on a 90 years' lease, to the Commercial and Industrial Company of Asia, such land to be free of rent for the first fifteen years.

In Rio de Janeiro the local Government has exempted from duty all mill machinery that may be imported, and Municipalities have decided to grant land free of rent for the erection of spinning mills, and to exempt them from taxation when erected. The necessity for more cotton, which will enable spinners to reject the poorer kinds, is thus widely recognised; and the result to India, unless she improves her staple, may be disastrous. This is a matter of paramount importance to the spinning mills of India. The virtual monopoly of the China Market that they have enjoyed recently has been due to the favourable exchange, but the advantage at which they stood with Lancashire in this particular has already been partially lost. The inherent superiority of the English to the Indian yarn has never been questioned, and the inference is obvious that Indian mills, which alone use unmixed Surats for their spinnings, will have to obtain better cotton than they do now. The simplest way to manage this is to improve the local production: If measures are not promptly taken in this direction the mill industry of India will find itself in an even more unsatisfactory state than it now is.—*Madras Mail.*

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

PROFESSOR MUNRO ON LABOUR AND WAGES.

At the sectional meetings of the British Association at Leeds papers on many subjects of interest to scientists were read and discussed. In the section devoted to Economic Science and Statistics, on Sept. 5, Prof. J. E. C. Munro read a paper on the probable effects on wages of a general reduction in the hours of labour. He argued that a general reduction would not necessarily mean an improved wage for the skilled artisan, for shorter hours might co-exist with poverty, especially where the supply of unskilled labour was large and combination was absent. Low wages were largely responsible for the long hours of the unskilled worker, and the first step towards the amelioration of his position would be a rise in wages, rather than a shortening of hours, as the latter would follow the former. The President (Prof. A Marshall) pointed out the effect of limiting the hours of labour would largely depend on the manner in which the increased leisure was employed. If used to increase the vigour, physical, mental, and moral, of the present generation and the next, it would be an absolute gain.

LAND-HOLDING IN INDIA.

At the call of Dr. Palgrave, who temporarily occupied the chair, the Marquis of Ripon gave an address on "The System of Land-holding in India," in which he pointed out that, so far as he was able to obtain information on the point, he was inclined to say that the original true India system of land-holding was the system of the village community.

THE COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF AFRICA.

In the Geographical Section on Sept. 5 (Sir R. L. Playfair presiding) a paper on Nyassaland was contributed by Mr. W. Kerr Ross. The writer dwelt on the commercial capabilities of Nyassaland, with special reference to the question of European Colonisation and the capacity of the soil for raising European products. The Chairman said the first feeling which occurred to him on hearing this paper was one of congratulation that the recent remarkable negotiations of Lord Salisbury had saved the splendid region of Nyassaland to England. Their Scotch brethren were doing a good work.—Mr. E. A. Maund read paper an the neighbourhood of the Zambesi and a Lobengulaland. He said he desired to draw the attention of thousands of his fellow-countrymen to the remarkable development of that region. Matabeleland was the mast promising country in the colonisation of South Africa. It was very rich, extensive and sparsely populated. The King and the people were not so black as they were painted as regarded their character, for they had faithfully kept their promises of frendship to the English, made when their chiefs were in England a year ago. After dwelling on the agricultural capabilites in the region under notice, the author referred to the mineral wealth of Matabeleland, and said it was upon this that the future development of the country depended.—Dr. Freeman read a paper on Ashanti. He described the nature of the route followed in travelling along Cape Coast to the region referred to, and spoke of the physical features of Ashanti and the character of the inhabitants.—Papers followed on the commercial geography of Africa and the political parting of Africa by Mr. J. Scott Kellie and Mr. A. S. White.

NEW TRADE ROUTES INTO PERSIA.

In the same section on Sept. 4, Mr. H. F. B. Lynch read an interesting paper on "New Trade Routes into Persia," reviewing the commercial geography of Southern Persia from the stand point of the author's experience during recent travels. The author remarked that the chief obstacles to the progress of commerce in Persia lay not only in the indifference of the Persian Government, but also in the apathy of the English people towards Persia and its politics. The English people had the largest interest in the foreign commerce of that Power; and, further, the value to them of its political stability was such as to merit not their apathy but their zeal. The political importance to us of the development of Persia as an integral State was this—it would be onerous to hold it ourselves, it would be dangerous to let others hold it, it would be advantageous if it could progress—and progress it must—under its present rulers. When the Karun river—a great navigable waterway, and the only navigable river of Persia—was thrown open to commerce under certain almost prohibitive restrictions by his Majesty the Shah in 1888, the prospect of improved intercourse with Persia was received with some interest by the English Press. But while His Majesty the Shah was being feted by the merchants of London, the writer himself, as a traveller, was a witness of the scanty help, to say the least, which the Persian Government extended to the efforts of London merchants on the Karun. After dealing, in some general remarks, with the physical geography of Persia, the speaker proceeded to point out that the largest cities and the central points of attraction to commerce by the Persian Gulf were situated on the plateau. Of these Ispahan contained some 80,000 and Teheran some 200,000 inhabitants. The volume of the trade of central and southern Persia flowed from and to the Persian Gulf by mule or camel transport: from the Gulf there was cheap water carriage to India and to Europe. A portion passed by the Black Sea route via Trebizond, while the rich province of Khorassan and the shores of the Caspian were enclosed within the widening zone of Russian commercial supremacy. Bushire stood at the entrance of the main avenue of the Gulf trade. Thence a most difficult track led over high and precipitous passes to Shiraz; from Shiraz the way was easier towards Ispahan and Teheran. The distances along this, at present the principal road into Persia by the Gulf were—Shiraz 200 miles, Ispahan 520 miles, Teheran 800 miles; and the elevations—between Bushire and Shiraz a pass of 7,250ft., between Shiraz and Ispahan one of over 8000ft., between Ispahan and Teheran the Kohrud pass of 8750ft. The difficulties along this road were so great that bulky goods were taken by river to Bagdad and thence, after passing the barriers of a Turkish custom-house, reached the plateau by the easier route via Kerrind. A glance at the map would show the advantages which Shuster, at the head of the navigable portion of the Karun river, and commanding a series of routes to the most populous districts and cities of Persia, possessed over Bushire. It was now nearly two years since the Karun river had been declared open to navigation as far as Ahwaz, where there was a natural ledge of rocks across the stream. A continuous steam service had, after much negotiation, been organised both above and below Ahwaz. Why was commerce still loth to enter and avail itself of the new trade routes? This was an important question which those who were interested in commercial geography would not hesitate to task. The commerce of Great Britain and India with Persia had been recently estimated by a careful writer at a value of £2,500,000 a year. That figure alone made it seem worth while to attempt an answer to it. The reason might be briefly stated thus:—(1) The collection of customs was still in state of disorder; a settlement had been arrived at nearly a year ago between the British and the Persian Governments by which the customs were to be collected at Shuster, the port of terminus, but this important measure still remained unfulfilled. (2) A postal service on the Karun required to be organised. This was a matter for our own Government, and its importance had been pointed out by experienced writers, such as Col. Bell and Sir R. Murdoch Smith. These were the leading obstacles to commerce as far as Shuster; once it had penetrated thither it would soon pass further. The development of the short track to Ispahan was well within the power of the Persian Government, and he hoped that they would see the wisdom of taking those steps in this direction which he had pointed out in detail in the paper before alluded to. The advantages which would accrue to Persia itself by the use of the new trade routes would be enormous. The benefits to ourselves would not be insignificant. In the past our interest in Persia had been spasmodic; at times we thought no expenditure too extravagant, at others we wrapped ourselves in a cold indifference to her fate. While he recognised the many difficulties which beset our Government in their dealings with Persia, while no impartial spectator would refuse to admit that the cause of Persian progress had been furthered within recent years by their initiative, still the uneven history of the old era suggested apprehension lest it might be repeated, and that the zeal of our statesmen would diminish as the complications which they encountered increased.

A temporary bridge of boats will be thrown across the Kabul River at Khund during the Attock manœuvres.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

SIR FREDERICK ABEL, the new British Association President, was born in 1827, and is thus sixty-three years old. He is a well-known chemist, and is chiefly famous for his researches in explosives. He has written on such deadly subjects as gun-powder, gun-cotton, and electricity applied to explosives. He has been President of the Institute of Chemistry, and is chemist of the War Department and Chemical Referee for the Government. He has done something besides helping on the science of destructives, for he sat on the Royal Commission on Accidents in Mines. He is one of Mr. Gladstone's knights, is a C.B., and a D.C.L. of Oxford. He is a bit of a Jingo and Imperialist. His style lacks form, simplicity, and color, and the result is his address reads not a little heavily.

It will be seen that the new President of the British Association represents the destructive side of his science; the more peaceful branch of chemistry will find a spokesman at Leeds in the person of Professor T. E. Thorpe, who is head of the chemical department of the Science Schools at South Kensington, and has been for some time occupied in editing a voluminous and exhaustive Dictionary of Chemistry. Professor Thorpe is a very small man, some twenty years younger than Sir Frederick Abel, with dark hair and blackish moustache. He has a highpitched voice, which he modulates well, and is as kind a man as could be found. The contrast between the chemist as man of war and as man of peace is too instructive to be passed over without notice.

Ericsson, the great Swedish scientist, never changed his style of dress from the clothing which he wore when he landed in America to the time of his death. He wore woollen knitted underclothing and very long stockings, which were nearly half an inch thick, both summer and winter, and when his friends went through the house after his death his clothing was found rolled up in small bundles, each one labelled with its contents and stowed away in a number of small lockers he had in his room. He allowed no one to interfere with his clothing, and was most methodical in taking care of it. The case of a fellow countryman of his who was in distress came to his ears nearly twenty years since, and he instantly helped the man out of his trouble. Subsequently he found out that the man's birthday fell on the same day as his own. He made no memorandum either of the man's name or address, but every year he drew a cheque for 100 dols.., which he sent on every anniversary of his birthday to the poor stranger, and the stubs of these cheques were found among his papers. He was careless in money matters, although a good business man in many ways.

Ericsson had a habit of poking the fire in his big open-fire grate when he was thinking out some abstruse problem. He wore out so many fireirons that for many years before his death he used to order pokers of wrought iron about five feet long, with which he would pound the fire and grate till the pokers wore away by being constantly kept in use while at a white heat. He bought them by the dozen at a time, and when he was sick, shortly before his death, his physician ordered him to take broth, cornstarch, and other light food. He immediately ordered two dozen wooden spoons, and would sit over the stove stirring his food himself until the spoon got what he considered too old for use, when he would throw it away and take a new one.

Benjamin L. Farjeon, author of "Bread and Cheese and Kisses," "At the Sign of the Silver Flagon," and other popular novels, is a dark-faced, piercing-eyed, intensely intelligent-looking man, of genial manner and Jewish extraction. He began life as a journalist in New Zealand, where he became proprietor of a newspaper: but having received a friendly letter of encouragement from Charles Dickens, cast the cares of editorship to the winds and returned to England, since when he has turned out some twenty novels.

He has been a book collector from his youth, yet he abjures the seclusion of a study, and writes in the bay window of his dining-room, on the end of the dining-table, which allows him more elbow room than the most cunningly contrived of desks. He is an inveterate smoker, and regards good cigars as an all-powerful aid to the imagination. He often rises suddenly during the night to jot down a new idea, and having once settled the germs of his stories, he allows them to develop, seeming almost to live in them during the process.

He does not disdian a certain amount of exercise, yet he is profoundly domesticated, being married to a daughter of Joe Jefferson, and he has four rosy-cheeked children, one of whom has caught the gait and mannerisms of the immortal "Rip," and reminds you strongly of the original. He says the two great pleasures of his life are work and home, and after them come flowers; yet while he writes a neat hand he swears by the typewriter, and he is much addicted to ice-water. He is profoundly well read, can talk admirably on any given subject, and has a good many amusing stories to tell about manner in which he lights on his clever plots and his happy titles. He attributes all his good fortune to the luck-giving New Zealand greenstone which he carries on his watch chain.

Mr. Augustus Moore's version in the *Hawk* of the *fracas* to which our London correspondent referred to is decidedly comic. "It happened this way," he says. "It was at the end of an act of the Drury Lane drama on Saturday. I was turning to a friend—I think Lord Lurgan, with whom I had been dining—and was lighting a cigarette, when I heard a little squeak of 'Hawk, Hawk, Hawk,' behind me, felt a little tap on my shoulder, and heard my name pronounced. Thinking it was a playful friend who had been dining, I turned round, but beheld what at first sight seemed a sort of hysterical hornet of Brobdingnagian proportions buzzing about. I thought at first it was a mechanical property escaped from Mr. Harris's patomime, but it suddenly dawned upon me that it was something like a man, and eventually I awoke to the full consciousness that it was the little Scotch Yankee (Mr. Whistler), who was doing a sort of Highland fling, and flourising a twopenny-halfpenny cane.

"Without a moment's reflection, which would have shown me such a thing was impossible, it flashed across me that puir wee Jamie was trying to hurt me, and instinctively my hand flew out and over went the little chap like a bucket of spilled water. Forty friends seized me, and forty friends lifted the broken butterfly to his straggling spindle-shanks. He spluttered about a bit, but we were both firmly held, and though he kept gasping out with what little breath was left in his body, 'Hawk, Hawk, Hawk,' he did no more than draw a card about half a foot square from his pocket, which, after the manner of a music-hall conjurer, he sent flying into what might have been the gallery. I confess I was a little bit angry for the moment, and said rather rudely, 'I don't want your card. I want you to put down your stick, and then I will give you the best hiding you ever had in your life, and you can take it now if you want it.'"

"For this I am very sorry," continues Mr. Moore, "as also for having knocked him down, for I hope I did not hurt him seriously, and trust I only gave him a slight shaking. They ignominiously threw him out of the theatre, which I think was quite needless. It was not behaving very well to make a scene in another man's house, but he could not have hurt anybody; there were no women present." That last sentence is, perhaps, the unkindest cut of all.

Celebrated women musical performers often have mothers in attendance on them, but it is felt to be carrying the matter to extremes when they start fathers as well. Mrs. Mackay, the Bonanza Queen, had an unpleasant experience in such a case this season. She invited one of her compatriots, an operatic prima donna, to dinner. The star accepted, but asked leave to bring her mother. Mrs. Mackay did not want the old lady, but could not do otherwise than consent and forwarded an invitation for the mother. But her feelings became powerful when, on the day of the dinner, a note arrived from the prima donna saying that she herself was unfortunately indisposed and could not keep her engagement, but her mother would come as invited, and would be escorted by her father, who could sit in the place provided for the absent prima donna, without deranging the hostess's table.

In Mrs. Kendal's drawing-room in Harley-street a conspicuous object is a rather ghastly-looking yellow wax model of a hand and complete arm. It is backed up with green velvet, and protected with a glass cover. The object was modelled from Mrs. Thendal's own arm some years ago, when she created the part of Galatea in Gilbert's famous play. Most actresses pose themselves as the statue in the first act, and remain standing as still as possible while Pygmalion draws back the curtain and dilates on the feebleness of the art that cannot give life. Mrs. Kendal preferred to have a complete wax model of herself prepared to stand for this part of the play; then when Pygmalion dropped the curtain, the scene-shifters whisked away the wax image, and the actress skipped on to the pedestal. Mrs. Kendal keeps the wax arm in her drawing-room because she regards it as a thing of beauty.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF OCTOBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approx mately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·872	Calm	1	90·6	72·6	68	..	26·73	+0·54
Agra	29·905	N W	2	90·6	73·5	78	..	27·41	−0·82
Cawnpore	29·911	S W	3	90·5	81·1	79	..	38·13	..
Allahabad	29·889	W	1	89·5	76·6	79	..	57·67	+25·67
Jhansi	29·884	W	1	90·4	74·4	76	..	51·55	+14·72
Jacobabad	29·889	Calm	3	102·5	71·7	77	..	2·08	−0·89
Kurrachee	29·944	W	11	89·7	74·8	89	..	7·01	+0·73
Ajmere	29·919	W	1	97·3	71·1	45	..	11·77	−9·00
Deesa	29·931	W N W	7	99·8	69·8	49	..	14·66	−10·12
Rajkote	29·963	N N W	7	94·9	69·8	88	..	16·04	−13·20
Neemuch	29·936	Calm	3	91·8	69·6	65	..	19·06	−11·01
Indore	29·937	Calm	1	87·1	68·0	65	..	29·37	−3·45
Saugor	29·911	S S W	2	84·3	69·6	91	..	54·41	+14·93
Jubbulpur	29·944	S E	1	85·9	71·6	93	..	44·82	−8·40
Hoshangabad	29·941	Calm	1	87·3	72·7	87	..	37·21	−17·06
Khandwa	29·947	Calm	2	87·2	73·2	84	0·01	23·49	−6·60
Raipur	29·900	S S W	3	88·5	75·1	88	..	37·85	−10·37
Nagpoor	29·936	N E	3	88·2	73·1	79	0·03	51·00	+6·80
Amraoti	29·940	W S W	4	88·8	72·3	90	..	29·59	−1·51
Akola	29·930	Calm	3	90·9	73·2	77	..	29·69	−1·62
Surat	29·947	W	L	90·6	72·0	74	..	55·44	+14·11
Malegaon	29·957	Calm	6	91·9	69·2	66	..	15·73	−6·14
Bombay	29·955	E N E	10	86·0	78·0	86	..	63·16	−10·76
Poona	29·972	Calm	7	89·6	69·9	82	0·16	15·56	−4·88
Sholapore	29·917	E N E	8	92·2	70·5	65	..	18·36	−9·40
Ratnagiri	29·942	N N E	9	84·9	75·4	78	..	122·53	+18·23
Belgaum	29·940	N W	2	81·8	66·3	86	0·87	37·81	+1·07
Goa	29·930	S	6	83·0	77·0	95	..	82·47	..
Karwar	29·938	Calm	2	84·2	73·3	89	..	115·40	+0·93
Mangalore	29·979	Calm	1	80·3	74·4	89	0·11	77·40	−29·13
Calicut	29·976	S E	3	86·8	75·0	92	0·13	69·90	−15·60
Cochin	29·981	N N E	M	85·3	74·1	83	0·08	51·56	−22·80
Bangalore	29·986	W	4	81·2	67·9	85	0·10	22·53	+3·46
Secunderabad	29·939	E N E	3	88·2	71·8	82	..	30·13	+5·71
Masulipatam	29·940	Calm	..	91·2	76·0	73	..	16·41	−7·13
Bellary	29·953	Calm	4	91·5	71·9	91	0·52	9·10	−1·16
Cuddapah	29·955	W S W	..	92·5	74·3	78	0·14	21·77	+3·81
Madras	29·923	W	10	87·2	76·2	85	0·61	14·89	−1·48
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·941	W	3	93·0	73·4	76	1·11	15·26	+4·05
Negapatam	23·936	S W	5	90·0	76·2	74	..	13·21	+2·00
Colombo, (1st)	29·993	S W	10	85·0	77·5	73	0·17	7·49	−16·97

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen slowly in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, and also at Hoshangabad, Surat and Sholapur, but has risen elsewhere. The general distribution of pressure is still irregular, low readings being reported from Jacobabad, Delhi and Allahabad, and high readings from Cochin and Bangalore. Readings are exceedingly uniform and the isobars present no feature of any importance. Pressure is above the normal average over the whole country, the excess being comparatively less in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Winds are north-easterly at Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Cochin and Secunderabad; south-easterly at Calicut and Jubulpore and southerly at Goa; but in all other parts of the country south-westerly to north-westerly currents generally prevail. The wind force has been fairly average at Deesa, Rajkot, Amraoti, Ratnagiri and Madras, and less than the average elsewhere. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 10 miles per hour at Rajkot and 8 miles at Ratnagiri. The maximum temperature has risen above the average in the Indus Valley, Rajputana, Gujarat, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, and also at Neemuch, Akola, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, but has fallen elsewhere. The highest maxima are 102° at Jacobabad and 100° at Deesa. The night temperature variations are very irregular and extremely small. Humidity shows a slight rise at some few places and the skies are cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and also at Amraoti, Jubulpore, Rajkot and Karachi. Rain exceeding an inch has fallen at Trichinopoly (1-11"), and light to moderate showers are reported from Khandwa, Amraoti, Poona, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras. Fine weather with passing clouds generally prevails over the country lying to the southwards of latitude 22°, and light local and scattered showers are probable in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 1st October, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·842
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·839
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions, of Wind*	NW, NNW, NNE, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	257
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
„ „ year	63·22
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd October	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY MINTING OPERATIONS.

THE following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 1st October, 1890, is published:—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 24th September 1890		53,61,000
Do. Government Silver on do.		43,36,000
Total..Rs.		96,97,000
	Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department	39,35,000	
Do. do. Government	..	39,35,000
Rs.		1,36,32,000
Deduct—New Coin paid to the Revenue Treasury during the week	27,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	3,000	
Silver Bullion remitted to Calcutta Mint	30,03,000	57,06,000
Balance on evening of the 1st Oct. 1890 ....Rs.		79,26,000

The Balance comprises— Rs.

Silver held on account of the Currency Department........36,35,000

Do. Government......42,91,000

Rs. 79,26,000

There is in addition awaiting assay— Rs.

Bullion belonging to private individuals........83,71,000

A SCOTTISH reader expresses disappointment that I did not comment upon the case of John Brannon, writes *Truth*. I admit that the complaint is well founded, but the case had escaped my notice. Here it is: John Brannon, a man bearing a good character, found a cheque at the Edinburgh Exhibition. He could not read, and the friends to whom he showed the cheque advised him to keep it and look out for a reward. This he did, buying the Edinburgh papers for a month, at the end of which time he handed over the cheque to the police. He then got his reward. He was prosecuted for not delivering up the cheque within the prescribed time after finding it, and was brought before Bailie Walcot, who, although "he did not think there was any intention of theft," imposed a fine of £1, or two days' imprisonment, "it being too serious an affair for his lordship to pass by." The Bailie, therefore, expressly finds that the man was not a thief. Why, then, the sentence? Evidently, as a punishment for honesty, since, if the man had destroyed the cheque instead of delivering it to the police, he would never have got into trouble.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALLS' SANITARY TOWELS FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES, NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson & Taylor Bombay; Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer and Co., Lahore.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY, surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE TOILETTE DE LONDRES.

Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

TRADE MARK.

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

IMPROVES... ... Complexions.
PREVENTS... ... Sea Sickness.
PREVENTS ... Fever.
CURES ... ... Skin Diseases.
CURES ... ... Liver Affections.
CURES ... ... Rheumatism.
CURES ... ... Indigestion.
CURES ... ... Headache.
CURES ... ... Biliousness.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING!! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING

It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

MARIE ROSE says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

DR. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M.D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion and for purifying the blood in rheumatism and febrile states of the system.

Testimonials also from SIMS REEVES, CHRISTINE NILSSON, ELLEN TERRY, DRS. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., G. B. FRIER and many other eminent persons.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,
CHARLES COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle including V.-P. Post.. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c—c)

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants Meadow Street.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -
Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.

Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

I. HERRING & SONS. CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA "C.I.C" OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old.
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.
BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

DO YOU EVER BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

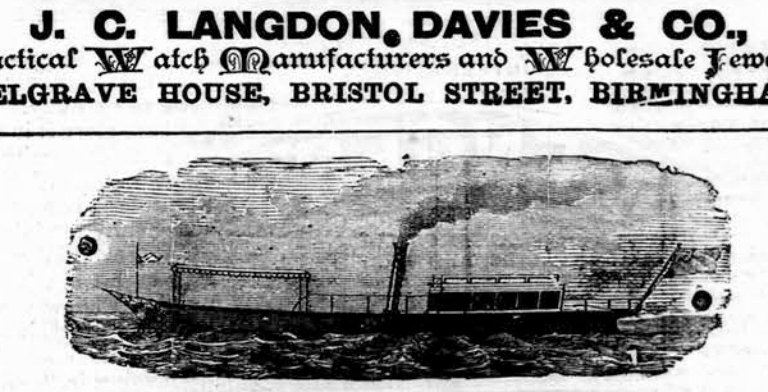
Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for Nile Expedition.

NOTICES.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulceraed Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see tha they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

LIFE VERSUS DEATH
SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—*For* MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.

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NOTICES.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes**, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

KANANGA
OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Co
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia,	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliouness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.
FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.

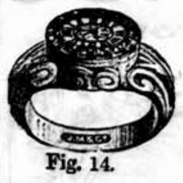

Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

	Rs
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial ...	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch ...	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled ...	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls...	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter ...	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch ...	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

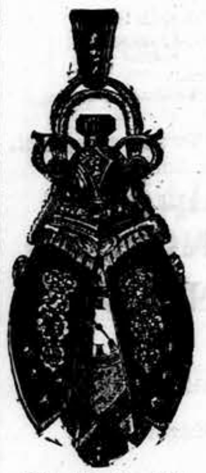

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

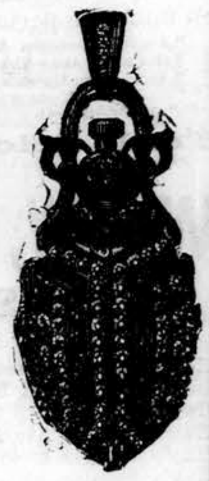

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds ..	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays ...	1,050
Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅜ inch diameter ..	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅜ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth ...	1,100

Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
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